that, although there were still
rs, and four sage women, and four
ansdown, there were but three in-
eneschal, as an expert in maitse-
accounts, was hastily summoned
His reckoning merely confirmed
suspicion. One of the quadruplets

asures were taken in this fearful
The corners of the room were ran-
n. Piles of bedclothing and bas-
en were searched through and
he hunt extended to other parts of
The Seneschal even sent out trusted
retainers on horseback to scour the
country. They returned with
tenances; no traces of the lost wee
d been found.
e terrible hour the wails of the
ed infants mingled with the screams
ical mother, to whom the attention
age women was exclusively direct-
end of the hour her ladyship had
ecovered to implore her attendants
ast, though hopeless, count. On
lay three babies howling lustily in
the fourth pillow reposed a fourth
a mysterious smile upon its face,
hat bore traces of recent tears.—
un.

ON THE ICE.

e Predicament a Sinking Boat eft Its Passengers In.

Cleveland Plaindealer.

n said by some of Mr. George W.
ends that the reason he was defeat-
publican Convention for Mayor was
as not in the city for several days
he primaries. But it is known to
hy he was not in the city or where
will be seen further on, but for a
ence he would not be in the city, or
ence, to-day.
nown that he is largely interested
land, a beautiful islet in the Put-in-
ago, which is thickly dotted with
mmer cottages, owned by wealthy
Cleveland and elsewhere. In the
se cottages is a large, finely-appoint-
se where the summer dwellers take
and have their dances. This club-
pt by a steward and stewardess in
of the club association which owns

o have everything ready for the sea-
rdiner left Cleveland on Monday,
d on the same afternoon left San-
he ill-fated little steamer Golden
company Mr. and Mrs. Bixby, the
ed steward and stewardess, to Bal-
Mr. Warren Corning, of Cleve-
o on the boat, which had a con-
mber of other passengers beside
bering six persons. Among the
were four ladies and four children.
e ladies, Mrs. Smith (widow of the
pt the boat-house near the Beebe
twin babies and another child, and
, whose name Mr. Gardiner does not
also accompanied by a child. The
were Mrs. Bixby, who was on Lake
first time in her life, and a Miss
iddle Bass Island.
e from Sandusky to Kelly's Island
without mishap, and the passengers
for that island was safely landed.
steamer, which had made so many
carried so many thousand passen-
en Put-in-Bay and Sandusky, then
at and started for Ballast Island, all
being still on board. But she had
r before she began to have trouble
, which was drifting with the current
and interfered with the backing of
o get headway to bunt into the ice

out a mile from shore Mr. Gardner
by signs which an experienced
an only would act, that the boat
. About the same time the cook
the Captain that water was coming
chen. It was soon found that the
inevitably sink, and that all that
done was to get the people and
t on the ice as quietly and
as possible. So Mr. Gardner
the ladies that they had be-
ir light baggage and get on the ice,
uld probably have to walk ashore.
n then blew his whistle for aid from
and caused lamps to be swung to
whereabouts of the party.
ty-five passengers were got out on a
about thirty feet square, and were
med what the trouble was. The
boat of the Golden Eagle was also
he ice, and the women and children
to that.
re four peddlers among the passen-
ne of them attempted to get into the
his pack, weighing 125 pounds, but
r slung it out without ceremony, and
s greedy owner that the women and
uld be cared for first, the baggage
her of the peddlers tried a like trick
pe of loats was made later, and met
ne treatment at the hands of one of
s.
urse of what must have seemed a
time, a boat with runners, used in
transporting the mails to and from
nd, was pushed out to meet the
rty,—who were pushing along very
laboriously in a necessarily zigzag
course over the ice. Mr. Gardner
the darkness, feeling a rush an oar to
water. At one time the boat was
to an opening and shoved across,
en walked around and with much
rain pulled the boat up on the ice.
ame necessary for the lady in the
boat, Mrs. Smith, to get out in order
craft pulled on the ice. Mr. Gard-
to take the babe she held while she
out, but the mother would not let
go from her protection, and was as-
ntly clinging to her little one.
id above, the party of islanders, with
d the mail-boat, at length met the
rty and lent their aid in helping the
to shore over the broken and drift-

exceedingly fortunate that no wind
, or the ice would have been broken
cakes and the danger (sufficiently
was on account of the current con-
ving, breaking, and shifting the ice)
been more than doubled.
oilsome and hazardous journey from
, accomplished in darkness except
t of a few lanterns part of the time.
a long story short, it was safely end-
landed without serious accident on
nt of the island, where they at once
d a fish-shanty for the ladies. After-
inhabitants opened their houses and
mfortable.
age was taken from the Golden Ea-
crew and by islanders dispatched to
and was put upon the ice. One
id take a piece of baggage to a spot
bought it would stay until some one
e it further ahead, and would then
r something else. And so it
bout that the very last ar-
n off the boat, a sewing ma-
aging to Mrs. Bixby, was the only
ssage or freight which reached the
night, for the ice drifted so that
n returned to where he supposed he
trunk or whatnot he found nothing,
ed some one had forwarded what he
shore. Thus it was that every ar-
t the flight "traps" the ladies and
with them) taken off the Golden
ed off down the lake on the drifting
the sewing-machine mentioned.
day men sent out in boats for this
nceeded in recovering everything,
ce, some of which drifted four and
way, but it took them really all day

ll the perils of the night, Mr. Gard-
he ladies were heroines; cool, col-
ready to do just what they were told.
an not be said of some of the men.
day word was telegraphed to San-
nd a boat to take some of the pas-
Ballast Island. The little Mystic was
ot half ready and put out, taking
rdner, Corning, and others to Ballast
boat appeared on Wednesday, and
r was naturally uneasy to get back
ical vineyard, so urgently in need of
dry. On Thursday, impatient to
Mr. Gardner started with Mr. Corning
oat for Put-in-Bay, in hope to get
m there to the main land.
h labor and after hard fighting with
ce, they reached Put-in-Bay, and
described the little steamer Louisa
neighboring islet. They succeeded
g word to her, and received answer
oat would lay where she was over
the next day would call for them
therefore, Mr. Gardner sailed on the
Sandusky, and on Saturday landed
. It was then too late to regain
ground lost by his absence, but he
ncerely congratulated himself tha
y passed through extreme maritime
reached home alive and well.

re is a weakness of the throat or lungs,
ted may be all that is required to se-
gering and generally fatal disease.
there is no special tendency to bron-
onary trouble, a severe cold, left to
itself, often plants the seeds of a pe-
unt, sure to be developed by subse-
etions. Take especial care of your
efore, from the very earliest symp-
gh or cold, by prudently resorting to
Expectorant, which will soothe and
he bronchial tubes, allay inflamma-
nse them and the lungs of all irri-
ces. An ounce of prevention is bet-
nd of cure.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OPENING.

THE

GREAT EVENT!

Namely, the opening of SEA'S MAMMOTH STORES, Nos. 122 & 124 State-st., formerly Stine's Department Store,

WILL POSITIVELY OCCUR

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Do not fail to see the wonderful mixture of Solid Gold Watches and Jewelry, Onyx, Whitby Jet, Silver, Garnet, and all Novelties in Bijouterie, Fancy Goods, Vases, Glassware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Tin and Wooden Ware, Dry Goods, Notions, Tables, Brackets, Frames, Books and Stationery, Toys and Dolls, Baby Carriages, Pictures, Albums, Decalcomanie, Leather Goods, Baskets, Trunks and Traveling Bags, Candy, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

ALL UNDER ONE ROOF

WONDROUS VARIETY. WONDROUS PRICES.

WILL POSITIVELY OPEN

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To-morrow, April 10.

PLENTY OF ROOM.

YOU ARE INVITED.

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122 & 124 State-st.

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GOOD BUSINESS MEN

WILL NOT SELL THEIR PROPERTY for doubtful paper,

NEITHER WILL THEY

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To facilitate the closing of an estate we will lease for a term of years the well-known and valuable Coal Mines belonging to the estate of J. G. Loose, known as the

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The property consists of one Shaft, thoroughly equipped for work, situated one mile south of the City of Springfield, at the junction of the Wabash and Chicago & Alton Railways, with all necessary

SIDE TRACKS ON BOTH ROADS,

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Only Direct Line to France.

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TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
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First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Return tickets, $110 to $130. Second Cabin, $40; return tickets, $70. Steerage, $28.
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MINING AND MILLING COMPANY.

ARIZONA!

THE CHICAGO

Mining and Milling Company,

Globe District, Pinal County, Arizona.

Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 Shares of $100 each.

Hon. JOHN HISE.....President.
OTTO WASMANSDORFF.....Secretary.

This Company owns twenty-two of the richest mines in the famous Globe Silver District in Pinal County, Arizona, the largest complex of mines ever put under one management. The Company intend to erect extensive reduction works on their property, the contract for which has been made with Messrs. Fraser & Chalmers, of Chicago, and the engineer of the Company, Mr. Charles Weberling, a gentleman of high reputation and large experience as a mining engineer, was ordered to Chicago, and is personally superintending the construction of the same. Large quantities of rich ore are waiting the completion of the mill, insuring immediate returns to the Stockholders.

A limited number of $100 shares—full paid and non-assessable—will be sold for $25 each, to raise the necessary working capital to properly develop this rich property. The reports from the mines now being worked, leave no doubt that this stock will pay large dividends, and that the shares in a short time will be worth their full face value. A more profitable and safe investment has never been offered. The shares are sold by the undersigned, who will also give all desired information. A prospectus, giving full description and map of the property, a table of assays and other interesting facts and details about the enterprise, will be sent on application, by the financial agents of the Company.

WASMANSDORFF & HEINEMAN, Bankers, 165 Randolph-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

To Rent.

Suites of Offices, with Superior Vaults, in the Elegant Building, Nos. 160 and 162 Washington-st., near La Salle-st., at low prices.

Building heated by Steam, and provided with Hale & Co.'s First-Class Passenger Elevator, all complete by May 1.

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HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Tilden House at Escanaba, Mich., finely situated on the Bay Shore, a splendid and popular summer resort. Very favorable terms can be made by a party who can and will keep a first-class house.

For particulars apply to N. LUDINGTON CO., 251 West Twenty-second-st., Chicago, or GEO. T. BURNS, Escanaba, Mich.

Chicago, April 7, 1879.

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The elegant Rooms occupied by GHORMLEY, 266 and 268 WABASH-AV.

TO RENT,

The five-story and basement store, 179 and 181 Randolph-st. (now occupied by John Alston & Co.), 40x165 feet; has two fire-proof Vaults, etc. Possession May 1. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 124 Lasalle-st.

KID GLOVES.

KID GLOVES

From JOUVIN & CIE., Paris.

New Importation Just Arrived.

THE MOST EXQUISITE SHADES EVER SHOWN IN

DRESSED AND UNDRESSED KID GLOVES.

2-BUTTON	$1.25
3-BUTTON	1.50
4-BUTTON	1.75
6-BUTTON	2.00

EVERY PAIR FITTED TO YOUR HANDS BEFORE PURCHASING.

PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT, 94 STATE-ST.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.

CLEVELAND, O., April 5, 1879.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the 7th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m.

By order of the Board of Directors.
L. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

BIDS

Will be received by the Committee on Public Service at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners up to 1 o'clock Monday, April 14 next, for furnishing for as much per 100 pounds to the following Offices, namely: Recorder's, Probate Court, City-Hall and Jail, and Criminal Court Building.

E. F. C. KLOKKE, County Clerk.

Chicago, April 8, 1879.

FURNITURE.

TIME TELLS!

The "craze" for cheap Furniture, regardless of quality, which has raged so fearfully of late, is dying out. The tide has turned; people are tired of sending their Furniture to the repair shop every few weeks.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Maintains its ORIGINAL STANDARD as to quality of work, and with increased facilities for manufacturing, is daily adding to its stock new goods from the choicest designs, and furnishing to order Private Dwellings, Hotels, Public Buildings, Offices, &c., &c.

Attention is invited to the following Testimonials:

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, March 15, 1879.
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.:
GENTLEMEN: The Furniture manufactured for this hotel by you has worn splendidly, and is the most durable of any we have seen in any hotel.
JOHN D. DRAKE & CO.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, March 16, 1879.
The Tobey Furniture Company furnished a large portion of the chamber sets and other furniture of the Palmer House, which, after five years' use, have given entire satisfaction, and I believe that no more durable furniture was ever made.
POTTER PALMER.

TREMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, March 20, 1879.
THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.:
GENTLEMEN: Replying to inquiries about the furniture made by your Company for the Sherman House "before," and the new Sherman House and Grand Pacific "after," the fire, and later the Globe, Transcontinental, and United States Hotels, Philadelphia, amounting in all to nearly $500,000, in over 5,000 rooms, I have to say that it gave the greatest satisfaction and demonstrated we were right in giving you the preference over other manufacturers who exhibited samples at the same time in competition for the several orders. The fact that the furniture in the Grand Pacific, manufactured by you, has been copied in style and quality, nearly as possible, in the Delavan at Albany, and the Palace and Baldwin, San Francisco, tells all that can be said in favor of the work, and pays you the highest possible compliment. I can only add that in my seventeen years' use and wear of your goods, I have found them, in comparison with other work, most durable and economical. Your outfit in the Grand Pacific (amounting to $170,000) during my nearly two years' management, did not require an outlay of $100 to keep it in perfect condition. Very truly yours,
JOHN A. RICE, late Gage & Rice.

SOLE WESTERN AGENTS FOR THE

BEST FOLDING BEDSTEAD IN THE WORLD.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.,

STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

MILLINERY.

O. R. KEITH & CO.

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EXHIBIT

Wednesday and Wednesday Evening, THIS WEEK,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

ESPECIALLY IMPORTED FOR THIS OCCASION.

The Trade Cordially Invited.

Cor. Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.

SPRING OPENING.

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GRAND SPRING OPENING!

TAKES PLACE

TO-MORROW!

April 10.

Field, Leiter & Co.

WABASH-AV.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 4 Per Cent Bonds

For Sale at lowest current rates. Also the New 4 Per Cent $10 Certificates.

Bills of Exchange on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

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By JOSIAH H. REED, No. 52 William-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,

BANKER AND DEALER IN

Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange,

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CLOTHING.

AT 7:35 A. M.

"TO A MINUTE,"

To-morrow, April 10,

WE OPEN

FOR BUSINESS

AT OUR

NEW STORE,

104 & 106 MADISON-ST.,

NEAR DEARBORN.

A. J. Nutting & Co.,

The C. O. D. Clothiers

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND

Gents' Furnishers.

TO BUYERS OF

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CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

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The only Wholesale CASH CLOTHING HOUSE in the West, OFFER BARGAINS that no Long-Time House can compete with.

TERMS:

5 per cent off	60 days.
6 per cent off	30 days.
7 per cent off	10 days.

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WHITE & CO. MANUFRS OF MEN YOUTHS & BOYS

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Grand Opening!

From to-day until the 4th of July at our Factory and Salesrooms in everything that pertains to men and boy's wear that is handsome and cheap. Each day new styles will be placed on our counters, and every day from now until then you can get bargains in more than 500 different articles. Over 300 hands employed in our factory. Send for our spring Catalogue and Price List.

RATTAN FURNITURE.

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

FOR COUNTRY Houses or Summer Cottages.

COMPLETE SUITS IN RATTAN.

Complete Suits of Rattan Furniture are now made by the WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.

The many good qualities of their Furniture, including Lightness, Durability, Graceful Patterns, and the Natural Finish of the Rattan, which is not affected by dry or dampness, have secured an immense trade for this class of goods. New Patterns are added almost daily. Baskets and Chairs of all kinds.

Wakefield RATTAN CO., 231 State-st.

DENTISTRY.

M'CHESNEY BROTHERS' Dental Institute, corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Full Set, finest and best, warranted, $8. Gold Plate, finest and best, warranted, $15. Experienced care and skill in Filling, ½ rates. Extracting without pain or danger.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Admission Examinations at Chicago, 1879.

Examinations for admission to Harvard College (preliminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held in Chicago, Ill., on June 26, 27, and 28, beginning at 8 a. m. on June 26.

These examinations, which are identical with those held in Cambridge, are free to all who intend to enter the above departments of the University, and open to others upon payment of a fee of $10.

Persons who propose to pass these examinations are requested to inform the Secretary of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., of their purpose before June 15, and to address him for further information.

The Admission Examinations of the University will be held at Chicago each year on the three days following the last Wednesday in June.

The precise place in this city at which the examinations will be held will be announced in the Chicago Tribune and Journal of June 24 and 25.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Jail-Diary of the Victim of the House of Oligarchs.

Realistic Aspects of a Latter-Day Crucifixion Between Thieves.

The Douglas Monument Bill Killed, Reconsidered, and Killed Again.

The Kankakee Subsidy-Maniacs Get More than They Expected.

Passage of the Bill to Make Michigan Avenue a Parkway.

Nearly the Whole of the House Session Given to the Militia Bill.

Proceedings of the Committee to Investigate County-Treasurer McCrea.

Attachments Issued for a Number of Witnesses—A Park Bill.

THE PRISONER.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS IN THE RAT-HOLE WHERE HE IS INCARCERATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SANGAMON COUNTY JAIL, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—This place is livelier than any Legislature, and the session is perpetual. The wonder is how these men live. They seem never to stop, and are as sprightly at 1 o'clock at night as they are at 9 o'clock in the morning. Last night a new guard was put into the hall to watch the prisoners, to keep them from sawing out, and from burning the jail. He was a green hand, and the taunts and jeers of the men were amusing in the extreme, and terribly perplexing to the watchman.

"HALLOA, SITTING BULL!"

was his first greeting. "This way, Dutchy!" "Lend me your pipe!" "What small feet!" "He's making a sneak on you, Sam!" shouted Joseph Blair to a prisoner at the other end of the corridor as the unfortunate watchman went tramping down the hall with an echoing tread that could have been heard a block away. "His nose glows like a gas-lamp at midnight," remarked another observer of his personal peculiarities. "Here, Ripstein, give me a nickel to buy a drink of water," chimed another. Suddenly the lights were all extinguished, and poor Ripstein had to lay about himself lively with a billy to keep from being thrown out of the window. Then another prisoner with a fine-tooth comb and a piece of glass

BEGAN A SAWING NOISE,

which threw the poor watchman into a tremor of terror, and caused him to run to the iron doors and make a clamor and a rattling of the hinges which soon brought the Under-Sheriff to his assistance. When the cause of the alarm was discovered, a loud guffaw from the prisoners and a volley of curses from the Deputy was all the consolation poor Ripstein got. Being somewhat alarmed, Ripstein asked the Under-Sheriff what he should do in case some of the ruffians broke out of their cells. "Shoot 'em!" was the matter-of-fact instruction of his superior. "I dinks I better vait until dey get to de bottom of de stairs. Den you shoots 'em mit your revolver," suggested the timid Dutchman. This blood-curdling programme was finally determined upon, and the officer retired below, while the correspondent reflected that the Sangamon County Jail was

A LESS MONOTONOUS LOCALITY

than the chamber of the House of Representatives, and not a bower of ease. The usual number of visitors called during the day, and life sped merrily on. A gentleman from the country has just called at the jail to visit the Sheriff and his friends, and beg the contribution of a quarter-dollar "to rig a tombstone," as he expressed it, for his deceased wife. He claimed to have $14, and he wanted but $9 more in order to enable him to commemorate the virtues of the deceased partner of his joys. With commendable liberality, Col. Shoup and some of his best boarders contributed a small sum to this end, and the agriculturist departed on his mission of affection. Had the object of charity been the purchase of tombstones for the Illinois General Assembly, the subscriptions would have been more cheerfully bestowed, and far more liberal.

SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS

of the State claim that the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE has been making charges against the General Assembly for the purpose of achieving notoriety. It will be remembered that for telling the truth on a certain occasion George Washington also had considerable notoriety. It may be inferred, therefore, from these two striking examples, that one tells the truth at the peril of notoriety. I think that George and I can stand it, however, and I shall still adhere to the truth. This morning Paul Selby, editor of the *State Journal*, comes out on the side of the bummers and swashbucklers of the Legislature. That is, he denounced those who denounce the thieves and pimps of that body, which amounts to the same thing. A few years ago, while revolving under the vivifying light of that eminent Christian statesman, Dave Phillips,

SELBY USED TO BE ON THE SIDE OF DECENCY AND RESPECTABILITY.

Since the restraining example of that illustrious editor has been removed from before his eyes, Paul has meandered from the straight path, and become the apologist of the jobbers, blackmailers, and blackguards in and about the General Assembly. Selby needs moral regeneration and a thorough process of religious bleaching.

ANOTHER COMPANION

has just been brought in and given in charge of the Deputy. This time the culprit is not from the House of Representatives, but from the slums of Greasy Row. He is a negro, and as black as a section of midnight. His name was registered a few inches under mine on the Jailer's book. His name is John Bradley. He is charged with the vicious crime of attempting to kill his wife, who, by the way, is said to be a white woman. He is an ugly-looking specimen of his race, and probably no great loss to Springfield society. He will probably get out of jail weeks before I do, for his crime is far less serious and detrimental to society.

OTHER CALLERS.

Charles Fischer, a German, was also brought and fired into the cage.

further, that such connection or improvement shall embrace only such street or streets as are necessary to form one continuous improvement.

SEC. 2. That such Board of Park Commissioners, or such corporate authorities as are by law authorized to levy taxes or assessments for the maintenance of such parks, shall have power to improve such street or streets in such manner as they may deem best; and for that purpose they are hereby authorized to pay for the improvement thereof, and from time to time to levy or cause to be levied and collected, a special tax or assessment on contiguous property, abutting upon such street so improved for a sum of money not exceeding the estimated cost of such first improvement or improvements, as shall be ordered and estimated by such Board of Park Commissioners, but not for any subsequent repair thereof. And to that end such Board or corporate authorities shall have all the power and authority now or hereafter granted to them respectively, relative to the levy, assessment, and collection of taxes or assessments for corporate purposes. And such special taxes or assessments as are hereby authorized may be divided into not exceeding four annual installments, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of confirmation until paid. And the said assessment or installments thereof shall be collected and enforced in the same manner as is provided by law for the collection and enforcement of other taxes or assessments for or on account of such corporate bodies or boards as aforesaid, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 3. Such Park Boards shall have the same power and control over the parts of streets taken under this act as are or may be by law vested in them of and concerning the parks, boulevards, or driveways under their control.

SEC. 4. In case any such streets or parts thereof shall pass from the control of any such Park Board, the power and authority over the same, granted or authorized by this act, shall revert to the proper corporate authorities of such city, town, or village respectively as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. Any city, town, or village in this State shall have full power and authority to invest any of such Park Boards with the right to control, improve, and maintain any of the streets of such city, town, or village for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. WHEREAS, There is a necessity for the immediate construction of the improvements contemplated in this act, therefore an emergency exists, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WITNESS-FEES.

Mr. Black introduced a bill to require the payment of witness-fees in criminal cases by counties.

SPECIAL PARK TAXES.

Mr. Lovell, of Kane, up Senate Bill 37, concerning the collection of special assessments for park purposes, and moved to recommit to the Judiciary Committee because of defects.

Mr. Thomas, of Cook, objected, on the ground that the gentleman from Kane had no right to interfere with Cook County affairs.

It was stated that, once before, the House refused to recommit, and a lively parliamentary debate occurred between the Speaker and Mr. Wentworth on the proposition to second time recommit at a certain stage of the bill.

The Speaker decided that the motion was out of order.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, took issue with the Chair, insisted that a motion to commit was always in order, and moved to reconsider. Mr. Thomas moved to lay it on the table, and such was done by a vote of 60 to 49.

INTEREST.

Mr. Hartz, of Logan, said that as Bill 311, to revise the law in relation to the rate of interest was lost (mis-said), it would be well for the House to put it on its second reading.

Objection was made, and Mr. Wilson, of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, explained that the engrossed copy of the bill had been lost between the Senate and the House, and that the original copy was available, with all its amendments.

Mr. Wentworth said that there would be trouble, as the journal of the House shows conclusively what the condition of the bill is. A new copy would be of full force. He moved that the Clerk of the Engraving Committee make such copy.

The Chair decided that the copy would hold, and that there was no necessity for spreading any such motion on the records.

ECONOMY.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, offered the following, and asked that it be passed under a suspension of the rules:

WHEREAS, There has been a general decline in the prices of all commodities, and the increased purchasing power of money is apparent in all branches of industry, and,

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Illinois are groaning under the burdens of taxation, and demanding the reduction of all public expenditures in such a degree as not to interfere with the efficiency of the several departments of the Government, and, believing that a reasonable reduction may be made in the salaries of the officers and employes of the several departments, therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, that it is the sense of the Thirty-first General Assembly that a reduction of at least 10 per cent from the present salaries of the officers and employes of the State institutions can be made without impairing the efficiency of the same, that the attention of the several Boards of Trustees of the State institutions is particularly called to this matter, and that the Secretary of State forward to the several Boards of Trustees of the different State institutions a copy of this resolution.

Mr. Sherman, of Cook, excitedly said that the resolution should come in the regular way, through the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and not from a member. He moved to refer it to the Committee.

Mr. Bingham said the motion was out of order, as there was a special order pending.

The Chair so decided, and Mr. Robinson moved to vacate the special order temporarily. On the roll-call, the House refused to suspend.

SENATE.

When Gov. Shuman rapped the Senate to order this morning, he stated that as there was no Chaplain present, the Senate would proceed immediately to business. So the forty-three Senators present began their worldly duties without any special prayer in their behalf.

WINES.

The Chair stated that the Rev. Fred Wines would speak this evening on the subject of State Charities, and, on motion of Senator McClellan, the Senate Chamber was tendered him for such purpose.

J. P.

The Governor then presented, by his Secretary, the names of the following appointees for Justices of the Peace in Chicago:

For the Town of West Chicago—Orlin P. Ingersoll, Canute R. Matson, Max Eberhardt, Alexander L. Morrison, Daniel Scully, David Walsh.

For the Town of South Chicago—George A. Meech, John Summerfield, D. Harry Hammer, Hardin D. Brayton, Logan D. Wallace, Peter Foote.

For the Town of North Chicago—Henry A. Kaufmann, John M. Wilson, Henry Hudson, Charles S. Waller.

As the Appropriation bills were before the Senate on a special order, no action of any kind was taken on these appointments.

KANKAKEE.

The Chair stated the first question was on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Kankakee Asylum bill was refused a third reading. The vote was reconsidered, which then left the bill again open to amendment.

Senator Riddle moved to recommit the House engrossed bill with instructions to strike out the allowance of $130,000 for the construction of the two wings proposed by the bill for the accommodation of 150 inmates. He stated that the Central Insane Hospital at Jacksonville had two years ago been allowed $75,000 with which to build two wings; that with this amount substantial and well-furnished buildings had been erected, each of which accommodated seventy-five inmates. He could see no reason for allowing the Kankakee institution nearly twice the amount for doing the same work.

Senator McClellan took a similar view.

Senator Joslyn moved that it be reduced to $100,000, which, on the suggestion of Senator Bash, he increased to $110,000.

Senator Bonfield was willing to support this reduction. He stated that this building was to be made, as nearly as possible, fire-proof, so that the disasters which have so often followed the burning of asylums might be avoided here.

Senator White could not understand the apparent change of base of certain Senators on this question since Friday last. He charged that much that was then said in the way of economy was for the benefit of the public ear, and not for the benefit of the public purse. He favored the sum of $125,000 for two wings, or but half that amount for one wing.

Senator Tallafarro said he was opposed to building palaces for the subjects of public charity or public care. This building, if completed as designed and as the work was now being carried on, would cost $1,000,000. The annual expense of conducting it, including interest on cost of building, would make the annual expense for each inmate reach $800 per year. He inquired how many farmers and taxpayers were obliged to live on a less yearly sum than this, and could see no right in making them help support the inmates of such institutions in a manner beyond their own means of living.

A further discussion followed, and, when the roll was called, the sum was fixed at $110,000. So the reduction of $65,000, that was in so much favor Friday, finally yielded to smaller amount of $20,000. The bill then passed to a third reading.

THE ELGIN ASYLUM BILL

then came up. The Appropriation Committee's amendments were adopted, and the bill without debate passed to a third reading. It allows $100,000 per year for ordinary expenses, and other items amounting to $19,547.35.

THE DOUGLAS-MONUMENT BILL KILLED.

Bill 244, appropriating $9,500 for the completion of the Douglas monument, was next taken up.

Senator McClellan thought the State had given its appropriation to this monument, and would oppose this bill.

Senator Bash warmly supported this bill, and explained its purpose at length.

Senator Merritt wanted to know when this would cease. He said the City of Chicago promised to keep this monument in repair. Yet they proposed to come here every year and ask for these appropriations to repair this monument.

Senator White—I think the objection which the gentleman makes to this is grounded in the fact that it is located in Cook County. The people there ask for no appropriation to keep it in repair. It was merely to properly complete a work which the State began. He moved to reduce the amount to $5,500.

Senator Riddle wanted a saw-log rolled over this bill at once. The fact was, that these Commissioners appointed to build this monument were to do so for $50,000. And he wanted an end to these everlasting claims of Commissioners for deficits in doing public work for which specific appropriations had been made.

Senator Bash was surprised at the position which the Senator from the Fourth District (Mr. Riddle) had taken on this measure, and again spoke in its favor.

Senator Mayborne eulogized the great statesman in whose memory this monument was erected, and satisfied himself with these reflections for his support of the bill.

Senators Tallaferro and Joslyn opposed the bill. They wanted no monument for themselves. A pile of stones was not necessary to keep a Douglas or a Lincoln in memory. The whitest monument any man could have was the memory of the people.

Senator Riddle moved the bill and pending amendment be laid on the table.

The "yeas" and "nays" were demanded. The amendment was lost. The bill was then lost, being refused a third reading.

THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM BILL,

allowing $163,000 for ordinary expenses, passed to a third reading.

SENATOR JOSLYN' BILL

appropriating $16,000 for passenger-elevators in the State-House had scarcely been read before two or three Senators bounced it, and it died then and there.

THE USUAL NUMBER OF PETITIONS,

prepared by agents of insurance companies, were then fired off.

THE STREET-RAILWAY'S ELECTIONEERING.

Senator Lee sent up the following petition:

To the Honorable members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois: In view of the fact that rumors are now widely circulating in the City of Chicago to the effect that intimidation and undue influence have during the late municipal and town elections been resorted to and used by the South Chicago Railway Company, an organization formed under and pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois, to coerce voters, and interfere with their free elective franchise, your petitioners undersigned would most respectfully pray that such measures be taken as to provide for an investigation into the foregoing alleged facts, for the purpose of redressing the evils resulting from the past, and providing for the adoption of such measures as will prevent a recurrence of them in the future.

JOHN MATTOCKS,
JOHN A. NEIL,
G. W. HOTAKLING,
EDMUND JUSSEN,
M. F. TULEY,
T. A. MORAN,
H. M. SHEPARD,
J. A. DANIELLS,
JOHN HISE,
S. S. HAYES,
FIRMAN CHURCH,
T. M. HOYNE,
GEORGE L. DUNLAP,
WILLIAM B. SNOWHOOK,
And others.

Senator Lee offered a resolution providing for an investigation, but objection was made, so he will reserve it until to-morrow.

THE DOUGLAS BILL AGAIN KILLED.

When the Senate resumed its session at 2:30 p. m., Senator DeLany moved to reconsider the vote by which the Douglas-Monument bill was defeated this morning.

Senator Merritt took the floor. He said it seemed now the practice for Senators to cut down an appropriation in the morning, then go out and eat dinner at some other man's expense, and come in and take it all back in the afternoon. He was tired of this.

Senator Whiting spoke in favor of the bill, and his country in general.

Senator Hunt said, in explanation, when his name was reached on roll-call, that he had never cast his vote for any such appropriation, as he believed it the duty of the Legislature to make laws for the living and not for the dead. He thought it had no right to give away public money for any such purpose. He would, therefore, vote no.

The motion prevailed, the vote of the Chair deciding it, and a long discussion followed on the bill. It was finally reduced to $5,000, but, some of its friends being out of the chamber when a vote was reached, it was defeated.

J. P.

The Senate, on motion of Senator Lee, went into executive session on the Governor's appointments for Justices of the Peace.

The Secretary then read their names, and Senator DeLany moved each name be voted on separately, which was agreed to. The name of Max Eberhardt was first read.

Senator White said he thought this name should be referred, as he understood there was some objection to his appointment.

Senator Mayborne moved that all the names be referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

Senators Whiting and McClellan favored a reference to a Select Committee consisting of the Cook County Senators.

Senator Lee thought it was not a proper thing to refer these names to such a Committee after they had been selected by the Judges of Cook County. These Judges ought to know the qualifications of the candidates, and it would require a very grave charge to cause him to oppose them.

Senator Riddle thought the proper place to hear any charges or complaints was before some Committee.

Senator De Lany thought it was proper to refer all the names where a motion to that effect was made. Those against whom no objection was made should be confirmed now.

Senators Dearborn and Callon opposed any reference. If charges were to be made against any they wished them to be made in the Senate, so they might vote understandingly.

Senators Kuykendall and Riddle again spoke in favor of reference, and Senator Lee against it. He thought it disrespectful to the Judges and Governor to refer.

Senator Mayborne could not understand the haste which was manifested on the Democratic side in this matter. Scarcely were these nominations presented before the Senator from Peoria (Lee) had them set down as the special order for this hour. He would congratulate the Governor on the fact that he now found his champions among Democratic members. There was a day when a Republican Governor looked to the Republican side for his support, but such did not seem to be the condition of things now. The roll was called on the motion to refer, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

THE MILITIA.

YESTERDAY'S DEBATE UPON THIS IMPORTANT MATTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The special order of the day—the Militia bill—was then taken up. Several amendments, mostly of a comparatively trifling character (though one abolishes several staff officers, thus saving $50,000 annually) proposed by the Committee, were presented, all of which were adopted. During the debate, Mr. Hinckley, of Washington, got off a satirical speech in favor of giving the Adjutant-General an annual salary of $10,000. This he read from a horribly-spelled manuscript, and no one listened save a page whom he had subsidized with 10 cents to purchase candy.

Mr. Hartz, of the minority of the Committee, like an animated jumping-jack, perpetually bobbed up and down, presenting amendments, with the hope of killing the labors of the majority. He met with but little success.

Mr. Meier, Communist, of Cook, offered an amendment to the first section, that only males of between 21 and 45 be subject to military duty.

Mr. Crooker urged that boys of 18 made good material as recruits.

Mr. Sherman said the Constitution provides that the militia of the State shall be composed of men between the ages of 18 and 45.

The Speaker decided the point well taken, and the amendment was lost.

Mr. Bower, of Richland, offered an amendment changing the name from "Illinois State Militia" to "Illinois Militia Reserves," and "Illinois National Guard" to "Illinois State Militia."

Mr. Hinckley, of Washington, wanted them called

ILLINOIS PRÆTORIAN GUARDS

[groans], and offered an amendment to this effect. Both were lost.

Mr. Hartz moved that the total strength of the militia be restricted to 5,000 men under command of one Brigadier.

Mr. Crooker said that the gentleman from Logan (Hartz) seemed to have no other desire than to kill the bill. The speaker detailed his experience as a member of the Adjutant-General's office under McClellan, and the want of truth which characterized the muster-rolls.

Mr. Thompson, of Cook, spoke in favor of a liberal Militia bill, and hoped the one under discussion would be adopted.

INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Byers introduced a bill revising the salaries of State officers, decreasing some and increasing others.

MILITIA AGAIN.

The discussion of the Militia bill was then resumed.

Mr. Hartz offered an amendment limiting the number to 6,000 on a three-year enlistment.

Mr. Sherman advocated the bill as it came from the Committee.

Mr. Hartz again tackled the bill, and said that, during the riots, some companies had only thirteen privates and a full roster of officers.

Mr. Crooker replied by stating that Mr. Hartz was an open and avowed enemy of the bill, and then branched off into the lessons that were taught by the Rebellion. Personally, he would not make anything but a pass drummer. The theory of the Government was that the States should have a sufficient militia for their own preservation. To call the militia a standing army was an outrage against decency. At the beginning of the War the Ellsworth Zouaves, less than 100 men, was the only organized military body in the State, and they made themselves valuable in organizing the regiments that were mustered into service.

The amendment was lost by 83 to 44, almost a party vote.

Mr. Hinckley, of Washington,

MOVED TO INDEFINITELY POSTPONE

further consideration of the bill, which he pronounced an impudent monstrosity, and then elaborated his only idea. His speech was on a par with that of the tramps' candidate for Governor on the other side.

Mr. Lovell, of Kane, presented a petition of the citizens of Elgin asking for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Shaw, of Carroll, urged the passage of the bill in a brief but convincing speech. In the course of his argument he maintained that all Governments were founded on force, on bayonets, and no nation has ever yet existed without having learned the art of war. A people without martial spirit are of no more use than a wooden Indian in front of a cigar store. [Cries of "No! no!" by Mr. Hartz, and "Go on! go on!" by members.

Mr. Morrison, of Morgan, objected to the fourth section,

GIVING THE GOVERNOR UNLIMITED POWER

in the appointment of officers.

Mr. Sherman said that the present law gives him that power.

Mr. Morrison retorted that it was a bad precedent. Under the bill now before the House the levy for militia purposes will be double that under the present law. He denied that there was any demand for such a sum of money. Should the bill become a law, and go into force next July, it provides for a tax-levy of one-tenth of one mill on every dollar of taxable property in the State, and an additional appropriation of $100,000. This people is not prepared to incur this expense in the maintenance of an armed force. He denied that this is a government of forces.

Mr. Hinckley arose to withdraw his motion for indefinite postponement, to which objection was made.

Mr. Matthews, of Pike, spoke in favor of the organization of a militia as nearly as possible resembling that of the United States Army. There can be no army without an Adjutant-General. There must be general officers to enforce discipline. While he did not believe in a government of force, as did the gentleman from Carroll (Shaw), he did believe that the bayonet was the last resort. The men who wield it are entitled to their pay, and it is shameful that

THE MEN WHO PUT DOWN THE RIOTS TWO YEARS AGO

should be compelled to keep on waiting for their money. During further discussion he alluded to Mr. Thompson as a possible Governor, when Mr. Herrington suggested that the next Governor might be a Democrat.

Quick as thought Mr. Matthews retorted that that would be a greater calamity than the other.

Mr. Barry, of Cook, Inquisitor-General of the Smelling Committee, hurled a whole page of Greek and Roman history at the heads of the unoffending House to prove that there have been great soldiers since Agamemnon. All we need is a militia force large enough to keep the respectability of the State in order.

Mr. Peters, of Iroquois, said his people were in favor of the bill, and presented a petition asking its passage.

Mr. McFie, of Randolph, spoke earnestly in favor of the bill, and said all the objections were purely technical.

Mr. Robinson, of Fulton, differed from his Democratic friends. He believed in an efficient militia, for, from its ranks, during the late War, came our most brilliant officers.

Mr. Herrington, of Kane, denied that Republicans were the sole representatives of law and order. He favored a well-regulated militia, but feared that the Republicans wished to control the popular voice

BY A STANDING ARMY.

He protested against the militia influence at popular elections. He was glad we were getting back to the good old times when the people always protected themselves without the aid of the military. The best militia company in Illinois to-day is mostly composed of Democrats. [Applause on that side of the House.] The Democracy will show an Administration in Chicago that never asks the Governor for power to preserve the peace in that city.

Loud calls were made for the previous question, and Mr. McKinlay, of Edgar, protested against the gag law.

The question was ordered, and the motion to postpone indefinitely was defeated by 100 to 27.

Mr. Peters offered a substitute for the amendment to the Committee's roster of staff-officers, providing for the appointment of Inspectors, Surgeons, Judge-Advocate, and Rifle-Practice Inspector, each with the rank of Colonel, and one Aide from each Congressional District with the same rank, and striking out such other officers as the Governor may think proper. It was accepted.

Mr. Morrison again attacked the bill on the score of economy and the inadvisability of placing the appointment of officers in the hands of the Governor. The latter he characterized as being

OPPOSED TO ALL IDEAS OF REPUBLICANISM.

He charged positively that there was no occasion for such an army of officers as the bill provided for.

Mr. Wilson, of Cook, offered as a substitute to strike out the $100,000 appropriated by the bill to run the militia until the present bill becomes a law, and insert $25,000, out of any moneys in the Treasury, or which may come in. This was agreed to by those having this bill in charge.

After some further debate the roll-call was ordered, and Mr. Wilson's substitute was adopted by a vote of 75 to 53.

Mr. Sherman offered an amendment giving General officers power to appoint their staff with the consent of the Governor, as now there is no way to remove them unless by court-martial. Adopted.

Mr. McKinley offered an amendment providing for pay when only in active service.

Mr. Rainey, of Woodford, presented a substitute that officers should only receive the same pay as the men unless when in active service; then they shall be paid in the same way as the officers of the United States Army. The substitute was adopted.

Adjourned.

M'CREA.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The Committee on Miscellany, of which Senator Hamilton is chairman, met this evening in the State-House Art Gallery to listen to the charges and hear the evidence against Samuel H. McCrea, Treasurer of Cook County, presented by Senator Riddle, of the Committee. There were present Senators Hunt, Dement, Mayborne, Davis, Ford, Lee, Herdman, and Brink. The subject of investigation was present, accompanied by his counsel, Gen. Stiles. A select audience was present, composed of members of both Houses and a few State officials. The session was called to order at 8 o'clock, and the Clerk of the Committee read

THE FOLLOWING CHARGES,

two of which were published some weeks ago:

1. That sometime in the year A. D. 1878, and during the time when the said Samuel H. McCrea was County Treasurer of Cook County, Ill., he made, or tried to make, or some one for him, acting on his behalf, tried to make, a corrupt bargain with the newspapers of Chicago, or some of them, or with some printer, publisher, or manager of some newspaper published in the City of Chicago, with reference to the publication of the list of lands and lots in Cook County delinquent for taxes for the year 1877 and prior years, said list being commonly known as the delinquent tax list.

2. That, afterwards, during the same year, he, the said McCrea, or some one on his behalf, either influenced or tried to influence a Grand Jury of Cook County so as to prevent an indictment being found against him upon the charge that he had made, or in some way had tried to make, such corrupt bargain.

3. That the said McCrea, in violation of his duty as County Treasurer of Cook County, has, during the last two years, loaned the public money coming into his hands as such County Treasurer to sundry banks, bankers, or individuals, and has collected and appropriated to his own use interest upon the money so loaned.

The Chair stated that

THE LAST CHARGE

had been given to him last Friday.

Gen. Stiles stated that it made no difference. He was willing to answer any number of charges.

The Clerk read a series of orders for the regulation of the proceedings of the investigation, and the list of witnesses, of whom the following answered: H. C. Bollard, John B. Jeffery, William P. Nixon, M. E. Stone, S. K. Dow, J. J. Kearney.

Senator Riddle asked for attachments for a batch of witnesses who did not put in an appearance. He then stated that, as he had a theory of the case, he wanted to begin at the beginning, but, as several of the important witnesses were not present, he did not propose to begin at one side or from the top. The witnesses present could

ONLY TESTIFY TO MINOR MATTERS

of detail.

The Chair asked if the Senator could not go on with the witnesses present.

He thought not. He wanted to begin with Alfred Cowles, L. H. Robinson, and Samuel J. Medill.

The Chair said that it was a sort of punishment which those present were undergoing, and it was only fair to let them go as early as possible. Does the Senator ask for a postponement until he can attach his other witnesses?

Senator Riddle said that was his desire.

Gen. Stiles said that he understood that some of the witnesses present

KNEW NOTHING MATERIAL,

and he would like to have them examined, so they could go home.

Senator Hunt thought it would be a hardship to the witnesses present to be detained here until Thursday night, for the Sergeant-at-Arms could not go to Chicago, attach the absent witnesses, and return before that time. For this reason he favored going on with the case.

Senator Riddle inquired if he could recall them should they be examined now and allowed to go home.

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Senator Riddle again pleaded for an extension of time. He wanted to commence at the root of the charges, and could not do so with the witnesses present.

The Committee then declined to postpone, and Senator Riddle called

R. E. STONE,

editor of the Chicago *Daily News*.

After having been sworn, Mr. Stone testified that he knew McCrea for about two years. The delinquent tax-list was advertised in the *Journal*; did not know how the *Journal* got it; heard the rumors and scandals current in Chicago about it; witness applied for the job; had a good many interviews with McCrea, and asked for the job frequently. Mr. McCrea gave the witness to understand during the campaign that he might have it. There was nothing that in any way looked to any corrupt bargain. When the subject was first broached witness said it was not the proper time, and asked him to hold it open until the proper time came. McCrea said:

"YOU TRUST ME,

and it will be all right"; did trust him, but did not get the job; had general conversations about it at the time it was given out. The Grand Jury investigated the subject twice; talked with McCrea after the job was given out. He came to the *News* office to

PROTEST AGAINST CRITICISMS DIRECTED AGAINST HIM;

don't know what it costs to publish the delinquent list; never figured on the profits. There was a good deal of unfriendly criticism on the giving of the job to the *Journal*; don't know how that paper got it. The *News* got the tax-list it would give Cook County $10,000; no proposition came from Mr. McCrea that he wanted any money.

MR. JEFFERY

testified that the *Journal* received about $46,000 for the publication of the tax-list in question; couldn't tell what the profits of the job would be, and knew nothing about any job.

WILLIAM PENN NIXON

testified that his paper did all it could to get the tax-list, but failed; told McCrea that he thought it was due to his paper, as it would be very pleasing to the Republicans; once wrote a letter promising to give a certain percentage of the tax-list to Cook County, but, on second consideration, tore it up. On a $45,000 list it would be about $25,000. There is not as much in it now as formerly; know nothing about any bargain with anybody about it.

On cross-examination, the witness declared that, if he had offered any money to McCrea, the latter would have ordered him out of his office.

The Committee adjourned till Thursday evening.

ATTACHMENTS

were placed in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms for the following addresses: Alfred Cowles, C. M. Hardy, S. H. Robinson, R. S. Critchell, Joseph Medill, R. S. Williamson, Gilbert Pierce, Chris Warner, John Forsyth, S. J. Medill, Orson Smith, C. H. Reed, A. M. Billings, R. P. Williams, and A. W. Farrar.

CHICAGO PARKS.

A BILL REGULATING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES FOR THEIR MAINTENANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, April 8.—The following is the text of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives to establish park-tax districts in case of the consolidation of the three towns comprised within the city limits of Chicago into one town:

House Bill No. 848.—A BILL for an act to provide for the appointment of Park Commissioners, for making reports of their acts and doings, the establishment of tax districts for park purposes, and the collection of park taxes.

SECTION 1. That all Park Boards or Park Commissioners in this State who by any law of this State have the management and control of parks shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall hold their offices for the period of four years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. They shall annually before the 1st day of October of each and every year make a report under oath to the County Commissioners or Board of Supervisors of the respective counties where they reside and in which said parks are situated, which report shall contain a full and accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, the amount of taxes or special assessments levied for park purposes, the amounts collected and paid out, and to whom paid, and on what account expended, the amount of debts and liabilities, together with an estimate of the probable amount of money required for all purposes for the next succeeding year, and for what purpose, which report shall be printed and published.

SEC. 3. All Park Boards or Park Commissioners shall, annually, on or before the 1st day of August in each year, transmit to the Clerk of the county an estimate in writing of the amount of money which will be required for all purposes during the current year, and the said Clerk shall proceed to determine what per cent said sum is on the taxable property of the town or towns as the same at present exist, according to the assessors' returns for the respective year for each park, and shall, in the general tax warrants, for the collection of State and county taxes in said towns, set down the amount chargeable to the several persons, corporations, lots, or parcels of ground in a separate and appropriate column, and shall receive such compensation as is now allowed by law, and the Collector or Collectors respectively shall proceed to collect the same in the manner now provided by law for the collection of State and county taxes, and all the provisions of law in respect to the collection of State and county taxes and proceedings to enforce the same so far as applicable shall apply to the same.

SEC. 4. The several towns which any Park Board or Park Commissioners have been declard the corporate authorities of shall be and are hereby declared to be tax districts for park purposes, and no change in the boundaries of any town, nor the union or consolidation of any town with one or more towns shall affect said tax district, but each and every Park Board or the Park Commissioner shall certify the amounts required for parks or park purposes over which they have jurisdiction to the County Clerk as provided in Sec. 2 of this act, and the County Clerk shall determine the rate per cent and extend the taxes against the taxable property in each tax district, and set down the amount of the same in the general tax-warrant for each and every park as provided in Sec. 2 herein, the same as if no change in the boundary or boundaries of said town or towns had been made, and the same as if no union or consolidation of any town or towns had taken place.

ANOTHER.

And the following is a separate bill introduced by the House Committee on Corporations on the same subject:

A BILL for an act to provide for the establishment of tax districts for park purposes and the collection of park taxes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, etc., That the several towns which any Park Board or Park Commissioners have been declared the corporate authorities of be, and the same are hereby, declared to be tax districts for park purposes, and for the collection of park taxes, and no change in the boundaries of any town, nor the union or consolidation of any town with one or more towns, shall affect said tax districts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

RELIEF BILL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 8.—A bill was introduced in the House appropriating $250,000 for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the Pittsburg riots of 1877.

CASUALTIES.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—Mr. Stephen L. Hershberger, a prominent citizen of Pittsburg and until recently a member of the Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, was killed in Philadelphia to-day under the following circumstances: He was testing a water-congealing machine. Having gone too near the cog-wheels, his overcoat, which he had on, was caught in the shaft, and he was pulled into the revolving machinery, and was with difficulty taken out a mangled mass of humanity. On being removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital his wounds were dressed, but he only lived two hours. He was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. He was well known in Chicago and other lake cities.

STEAMER MISSING.

LONDON, April 8.—The steamer Surbiton, from New York, Feb. 18, for Rotterdam, is reported probably lost.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Steamer Surbiton, whose supposed loss was telegraphed here to-day, sailed from this port for Rotterdam Feb. 18 with a general cargo of merchandise valued at about $100,000, three-fourths insured. She had no passengers; was commanded by Capt. J. Abbott, and had a crew of twenty-eight persons. The Surbiton was an iron screw steamer built at Newcastle, England, in 1877, and owned by Watts, Milburn & Co., London. Fully insured in British companies, and valued at about $125,000.

OFF THE TRACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—A Winnemucca dispatch says that at 11:30 yesterday morning the emigrant cars of train No. 6, east-bound, were detained four miles east of Lovelock's Station. Ira T. Marcy, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was killed, and two other passengers were slightly injured. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 8.—Mrs. Mary Leet, employed in Sweet's Hotel in this city, was killed to-night by the elevator. She had given the signal for the elevator to start, and was looking over the platform carelessly when it struck her in the chin, ruptured one of the large arteries in the throat, and inflicted injuries from which she died in a few minutes.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., April 8.—Jacob Miller, a well-known farmer, fell from a wagon last night while returning home from this place, and broke his neck.

AFFECTIN'.

The Sons of the Dead Money-Getter Fall on Each Other's Necks in "Brotherly Love and Family Fellowship."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has sent the *Times* the following correspondence, which passed between himself and his brother, remarking that the letters explain the whole matter of harmony, and will, he trusts, put an end to all future speculations:

NEW YORK, March 20, 1879.—MY DEAR WILLIAM: The Surrogate having decided the will case in your favor, I have directed my counsel to discontinue the two actions I have brought against you. Let me assure you that, in my own behalf, I now tender you the olive branch in sincere good faith, and with an earnest desire and determination to do all in my power to drive more firmly as time progresses the bonds of brotherly love and family fellowship. I trust that you will correctly appreciate the animus which dictates these assurances, and that we may ever hereafter dwell together in unity and peace. Sincerely yours,

C. J. VANDERBILT.

MARCH, 21, 1879.—DEAR CORNELIUS: Your note of the 20th was received this morning, and I fully appreciate the kindly sentiments which dictated it. I have always regretted that my intentions toward you were not permitted to be consummated. It was unfortunate that I could not consistently communicate with you on the subject. Now that you have so kindly written me, withdrawing demands, I assure you that I fully believe you will never have cause to regret. I will show your note to my counsel this evening, so that they will understand your position. Very truly yours,

W. H. VANDERBILT.

This was followed by a "just and magnanimous" action on the part of William H., and all is well.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Lower Lake Region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and possibly rain, winds mostly southeasterly, falling barometer.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and Upper Lake Region, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, warmer, southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy, and cloudy weather, with frequent rain, warm southeasterly winds, generally followed by rising barometer, and colder northwest winds.

Cautionary signals continue at Grand Haven, Section 3, Chicago, Milwaukee, Section 1, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 8.

Time.	*Bar.*	*Thr*	*Hu.*	*Wind.*	*Vel.*	*Rn.*	*Weather*
6:53 a. m.	30.185	39	64	S. W.....	2	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.151	51	40	S. E.....	7	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.093	53	42	S. E.....	6	.....	Clear.
5:53 p. m.	30.018	51	45	E.....	5	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	29.982	48	63	E.....	5	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.966	47	70	E.....	5	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 54; minimum, 36.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, April 8—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	*Bar.*	*Thr.*	*Wind.*	*Rain*	*Weather.*
Albany.....	30.14	36	Calm.....	.....	Clear.
Alpena.....	30.09	30	Calm.....	.....	Clear.
Breckinridge	29.94	40	S.E., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	30.11	38	S., brisk ...	.....	Clear.
Cairo.....	29.84	52	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cheyenne....	29.68	35	N.W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Chicago.....	29.97	47	S.E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati...	30.10	42	S., light....	.....	Clear.
Cleveland....	30.13	45	S.E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Davenport...	29.85	53	S.E., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Denver.....	29.69	39	E., brisk....	.....	Clear.
Des Moines..	29.87	50	S.E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit.....	30.08	45	S., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Dodge City..	29.76	53	N., brisk....	.....	Clear.
Duluth, Minn	29.80	30	N.W., light	.....	Clear.
Erie.....	30.12	42	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Escanaba....	29.98	37	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Fort Garry..	29.58	34	S.E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson..	29.57	67	S.E., brisk	.....	Threat'g.
Grand Haven	30.02	39	E., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis..	30.01	52	S., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Keokuk.....	29.77	57	S.E., brisk	.....	Threat'g.
La Crosse....	29.91	50	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.60	56	S.E., brisk	.06	Cloudy.
Louisville....	30.03	43	E., light....	.....	Clear.
Madison.....	29.94	50	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette....	29.87	36	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Memphis.....	29.92	62	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee....	29.93	47	S.E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Nashville.....	30.04	52	S.E., gen....	.....	Fair.
New Orleans.	29.95	68	S.E., fresh	.....	Fair.
North Platte.	29.62	45	W., gale....	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha.....	29.47	58	S.W., fresh	.00	Lt. rain.
Oswego.....	30.10	40	S.W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Peshtigo.....	29.54	51	S., brisk....	.02	Lt. rain.
Phœnix.....	29.83	39	N., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg.....	30.17	42	Calm.....	.....	Smoky.
Port Huron

Mark Lane offerings of English wheat, with a restricted demand. Previous dly maintained. Imports of foreign o London were moderate. Friday's re- wing the arrival of 14,000 quarters and Germany contributed the bulk of y, but the unusually large shipments latter country included a considerable n of Russian. Business in foreign during the past week was very he visible supply of 20,000,000 t the various grain centres of America speculation. Sales of English wheat , 43,856 quarters, at 40 shillings 11 ainst 31,415 quarters at 50 shillings sponding week the previous year. Im- the United Kingdom for the week larch 29 were 611,500 cwts. wheat, tts. flour."

FRANCE.

BONAPARTIST TRIUMPH.

April 8.—The Bonapartists are much the almost certain triumph of Bodet, ist candidate for the Chamber of in the District of the Champs Elysees, cond ballot.

M. DE PAUL CASSAGNAC

ueted last night by 180 students of Quarter. In the course of a confident related a conversation between him- the Prince Imperial in which the latter "My father's misfortune was to his health, so he wished to o reigns simultaneously, namely: which was autocritaire, and mine, ght be liberal. He lost both. I am, forced to recommence to resume the ire reign, and to leave the liberal one ccessor, if events allow it."

SIGNIFICANT.

deaux, at the supplementary election ay for members of the Chamber of , Louis Blanqui, who is still imprisoning in 1870 against the Govern- the National Defense, polled 3,700 ainst M. Lavertyon, Gambettist Re- who received 4,076 votes. Two ob- dicals polled 1,500 votes each, and if second ballot, which is necessary, these ould swell Blanqui's score, his return possible. This is considered significant.

MORE COMMUNISTS PARDONED.

April 8.—President Grevy has signed ons of 232 more Communists.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A STRIKE.

thousand Durham miners are on a The iron-masters have, in many provided extensive stocks of fuel. It that the Cleveland district can run a t longer without a fresh supply.

SUBSCRIBED FOR.

ON, April 8.—The whole capital of the Quertier Cable Company (42,000,000 has been subscribed and one-quarter

THE OAR.

ON, April 8.—In the single scull race on mes, from Putney to Mortlake, for £200 Spencer beat Tarryer by six lengths.

DIED.

ON, April 8.—Sir Anthony Panizzi, late an of the British Museum, is dead.

THE GLASGOW BANK.

ON, April 8.—The City of Glasgow Bank ors have decided to call £2,250 on each are.

ROME.

POPE AND THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

April 8.—A letter from the Pope to the -Vicar is published, in which the Pope es that as the success of the movement easing and improving Catholic schools tly depend upon pecuniary means, he s to contribute annually as large an of money as his private means will per- d, as the conservation of the faith in connected with incidents of the Catholic e will also devote to the Roman schools of the Peter's pence as the needs of the will permit.

, April 8.—The Pope contributed £4,000 atholic school fund.

HUMBERT AND GARIBALDI.

Humbert to-day paid a visit to Gen. i.

TURKEY.

HE MIXED OCCUPATION SCHEME.

TERSBURG, April 8.—The *Agence Russe*, to the reports that the mixed occupa- me has been abandoned, says the Euro- binets continue the discussion with a ding the present scheme or substitu- ner.

SEDITION IN ERZEROUM.

ON, April 8.—A Constantinople dispatch inhabitants of Erzeroum are showing a spirit. They have refused to pay their except in paper.

GERMANY.

DENIED.

, April 8.—The rumor that Germany to largely increase her silver coinage is

REVENUE AND DUTIES.

overnment estimates the revenue from protective duties at 100,000 marks. It ood that Bismarck has abandoned the al tax on foreign maritime flags, and instead an additional tax of 1½ marks redweight on transmarine goods, to be u goods not shipped direct from the wherein they are produced.

BULGARIA.

THANKS TO SCHUYLER.

ON, April 8.—The President of the Bul- ational Assembly has written to Eugene , thanking him in the name of the Bul- ation for his famous report about the atrocities in Roumelia, which brought h to light and helped to remedy the

MOROCCO.

SPORADIC FEVER.

D, April 8.—A terrible sporadic fever is Casa Blanca, Morocco, among both nd Europeans. Business is at a stand-

SEED-TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STER, Minn., April 8.—Seeding will be- er the country to-day. Scarcely any been sown except on less exposed and ill. The weather during the last five s been favorable and pleasant. this time ice has frozen the night three-quarters of an e during the day it would thaw and that the roads are in fine condition. ve not budded, but a few such days now having will send the leaves out Our county being one of the oldest, ailable land is cultivated. Last year rain was in at this date. A large n of our last year's scanty crop is l and in the hands of the farmers. *Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

OTHE, Mo., April 8.—Wheat, grass, suffering badly for water. We in n have had but little rain since last . Must have it within the next ten s shall have neither wheat nor hay. *Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

ELGIN, Kane Co., Ill., April 8.—Last cold, accompanied by a considerable f snow; hence, the farmers have'nt rapid progress with their work since port. The weather is fine now again, on the land is being rapidly pushed Some wheat and oats have been considerable plowing done. *Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*

n, Ill., April 8.—The farmers around commenced their spring's work in Winter wheat and rye looking well. reage of spring grain already

BISHOP PURCELL.

D., April 8.—A letter was re- y Archbishop Purcell from Car- oni, Secretary to the Pope, declining the Archbishop's resignation on ac- long service to the Church. The was instructed to select a coadjutor, succession to the See of Cin-

GREGG IS GUILTY.

Charley Reed's Eloquence Could Not Save Him.

The Judge's Instructions Were Too Much for the Jury.

Punishment Is by Imprisonment in Penitentiary or Jail.

The Amount of the Embezzlement Fixed at $1,218.

The Gregg trial was resumed yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett in the United States Court, the closing arguments and the natural interest attaching to the winding up of this unusually interesting case attracting a large attendance, which increased from time to time as matters progressed.

MR. REED

resumed his closing argument at the point where he left off the preceding day. As he went on, he referred, among other things, to what he called the intense anxiety of Special Agent Stuart to secure Gregg's imprisonment in the penitentiary. This anxiety was shown, he said, in the fact that this man Stuart, not a District Attorney or his assistant, but a mere outsider, had been permitted to enter the Grand Jury room and to examine witnesses. The fact was that Stuart was trying to hang Gregg's scalp about his belt where he might flourish it and say: "See what I have achieved." Stuart's threatening language—that he would put McArthur and Gregg behind the bars within thirty days. 'em; and that he'd make it so hot for 'em before they got through that they'd wish they'd been in hell—was confirmatory of this bad, vengeful feeling on Stuart's part; and, accordingly, that gentleman's testimony should be received with several grains of allowance. Mr. Reed warmly eulogized Gregg's character, and claimed that it was the jury's duty to consider his client's testimony and believe it, particularly when it hadn't been proven to be false, but had, on the other hand, been fully corroborated. Judge Wilkinson advised the story of the defalcation to be kept quiet temporarily to the end that the loss might be made good, and the thing hushed up and the public scandal avoided. To this end, Gregg spoke to Squiers and Palmer about it, and both of those gentlemen agreed that the thing to do was to keep it quiet. Why didn't the Government call them and interrogate them on this point if there was the least pretense that Gregg had not told the truth? Mr. Reed proceeded to bring out further points for the defense, commenting on Miller's first statement to Wilkinson, Stryker, and Southgate, "I am a defaulter"; on Miller's running away to Canada and then putting himself in the attitude of a vicarious sufferer for Gregg and Golsen; and on Stuart's working up of the immunity business with Miller for the purpose of catching Gregg in the trap, and standing well himself with the Department at Washington for his vigilance. The statute on which this indictment was brought, counsel contended, would, if applied literally,—as the Government was bent on applying it,—make a man guilty of embezzlement who exchanged money-order funds for legal-tender notes. There was no evidence of embezzlement in this case, for embezzlement must be secret and concealed, and no man ever gave his due-bill when he proposed to embezzle money. All the evidence in the case was farthest from the supposition of a guilty mind.

In conclusion, Mr. Reed made an eloquent plea for his client's acquittal, claiming that by such a verdict justice and mercy would both be satisfied.

JUDGE BANGS,

in closing for the Government, began his argument by announcing the proposition that embezzlement, as he understood it, was purely a statutory offense, and not at all common law. He was proceeding to show that the terms "convert to his own use and embezzle" were interchangeable, and that the Government was not required to prove secrecy and attempted concealment, when the Court interrupted him with the statement that he agreed with him in this position, and did not think that the fact that the pleader who drew the indictment had used the words "convert to his own use and embezzle" changed the condition of this case or rendered it necessary to make out an offense of embezzlement under what was termed the common-law rule or the early English statutes.—that is, that there should be an element of fraud or secrecy in it.

Judge Bangs, continuing, went on to say that Gregg was the superior officer in the money-order office, and, no matter by what intermediate agencies he might have taken the funds, he came within the clause of the statute. Counsel had endeavored to put an extreme case when they contended that a literal application of the statute would make a man guilty of embezzlement who exchanged the money-order funds for legal tender.

The Court remarked that that wasn't in the case, and it would be time enough to consider it when anybody was indicted for such an offense. [Smiles.]

Judge Bangs went on to say that if it appeared, beyond a reasonable doubt, that Gregg, as Superintendent of the Money-Order Department, knowingly and unlawfully appropriated the funds of that division to his own use, he was guilty under the law, and there was no possible explanation or escape. The alleged honesty of Gregg was simply a figment of the imagination. Gregg, Miller, and Golsen were "hail fellows, well met," they were "cheek by jowl," and they ran at an even pace along in this dirt, this muck and scum that eventually ended in the robbery of the United States of $15,000. The whole case for the defense was based on these allegations of honesty and good character. Without those it hadn't an inch of platform on which to stand. Had Gregg been honest he would have found out this defalcation long previous. He corrupted Miller instead of Miller having corrupted him. Judge Bangs referred to Gregg's visit, with Golsen and Miller, to the house of ill-fame on West Madison street, and put this and other things by the side of those allegations of honesty and character by Mr. Reed. To send such a man to the Penitentiary would be to clean him out, and subject him to a wholesome diet in the temperance hotel of the State. Miller was not pure and upright; men who turned State's evidence seldom were; but whatever counsel had said with reference to him would apply with threefold force to Gregg. In conclusion, Judge Bangs said that 40,000,000 of American people demanded that this defendant be dealt with according to the law and the justice of the case, regardless of mercy based on the possession of good character, which existed only in the figment of the brain.

JUDGE BLODGETT THEN DELIVERED HIS CHARGE.

From the fact that the case itself is the first of its kind that has ever arisen here—the first in which anybody was ever accused of converting to his own use the funds of the money-order office—these important instructions are given in full.

This indictment is found under Sec. 4,046 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which is one of the provisions of law regulating the business of money-order Post-Offices. So much of the section as is material to this case reads as follows:

"Every Postmaster, Assistant Clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money-order office, who converts to his own use, in any way whatever, or loans or deposits in any bank, except as authorized by this title, or exchanges for other funds, any portion of the money-order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement; and any such person, as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall be punished, etc.; and any failure to pay over or produce any money-order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement; and, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for an embezzlement, it shall be prima facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript of the money-order account books of the Sixth Auditor."

The indictment contains three counts, all charging the defendant with converting to his own use the money-order funds of the Chicago Post-Office while defendant was acting as a clerk in the Money-Order Department of said Post-Office. Several acts are made offenses under this law: "Converting to his own use," "loaning," "depositing in bank," "exchanging for other funds." It does not become necessary in this case to consider what kind of "depositing in a bank," or "loaning," or "exchanging for other funds" would constitute an offense under this statute, as defendant is not charged with any act coming within or sought to be brought within these clauses. The offense here charged is that defendant converted the money-order funds to his own use. He is not charged with loaning, depositing in a bank, or exchanging for other funds.

The words of the statute by which this offense is defined are so clear as to hardly require any exposition from the Court. They have no occult or technical meaning, and are to be given their usual and common interpretation. The purpose of the law was to prevent, as far as severe penal enactments will do so, the persons who have the handling of the money-order funds in a Post-Office from applying them to any other use than that provided by law, and any conversion of such funds to his own use, by applying them to his own purposes, is a violation of this law. Taking these funds for his own use, paying his debts with them, applying them to meet his own current expenses, are but illustrations of what would be converting such funds to his own use within the meaning of the law. As the act of converting to his own use necessarily implies an intent to use the funds for other than their legitimate purposes, no criminal intent other than what is implied in the act of converting need be proven; and it is not necessary, under this indictment, that the conversion shall amount to an embezzlement at common law. And whether the defendant has in any way converted the money-order funds of the Post-Office to his own use is mainly a question of fact, to be determined by you from the testimony in the case. It is not necessary that you should find that the exact sum named in any count of the indictment has been converted to his own use by defendant, nor that the conversion took place at the specific time named. It will be sufficient to make out the case if you shall find from the proof that at any time within three years of the finding of this indictment (which was the 7th of November last) defendant converted to his own use any specific sum of said money-order funds in the manner charged in either of the counts. But you must be able from the proof to fix upon some certain sum so as to state the amount of it, and be able to say that such sum was so converted by defendant; or, if the proof justifies that several sums, which you can specify, were at different times so converted, the reason for requiring a specific amount to be found by the jury being that the fine is to be fixed and limited by such finding. Nor is it necessary that the proof should specifically show that these funds were the property of the United States. If the proof satisfies you that the funds taken were money-order funds, that it is sufficient to show the title in the United States as the law makes all money-order funds the money of the United States.

It is not necessary that I should recapitulate at length the testimony in the case.

It is conceded that for some time in the early part of 1873 to August, 1878, defendant was Superintendent of the Money-Order Division of the Chicago Post-Office; that his duties gave him the supervision of the office, and made him the superior officer of the division; that he was required to make up and report daily the amount of cash received and paid out by his division, and to state correctly the balance of cash on hand. It is further conceded that about the 10th of April last defendant reported to the Postmaster that there was a shortage in the cash of his division of upwards of $14,000, but, at the time of making such disclosure, claimed that the shortage was the fault of Miller, the cashier of this division.

The evidence upon which the Government relies consists:

First, of the testimony of Edward A. Miller, the cashier of the division from the time defendant became Superintendent to the 28th of March, 1878, and whose testimony tends to show that money-order funds were used by defendant for his own purposes, and the shortage in the cash occasioned by such use was concealed by the method of paying the due-bills given to the banks for money-orders brought in for collection by the banks. In this connection Miller also produces a large number of tickets or memoranda made by defendant for sums of money taken by defendant from the cash of the office, and the genuineness of these tickets I understand is admitted by the defendant.

The Government has also introduced proof showing the course of business in the office and the general control of defendant over such business. Testimony tending to show that at the time the office was turned over from Gen. McArthur to Mr. Palmer defendant made up the accounts and turned over the funds so as to conceal this deficiency that then existed, and also that after Miller left and up to the 10th day of April, about which time, defendant continued to so keep the accounts as to conceal the defalcation. This, with some testimony as to admissions or statements made by defendant, make up the proofs on which the prosecution rely.

The defendant has offered proof tending to show that he had no knowledge of the shortage until it was disclosed to him by Miller on the 31st of March; that Miller is unworthy of belief, because he has been contradicted on material points; and evidence of previous good character.

As in all criminal cases the Government has the laboring oar, the burden of proof is on the prosecution.

If, from the proof in regard to the duties of the defendant, and the course of business in the office, you are satisfied that defendant had the control of the funds and kept them in his custody, then the fact that he is unable to produce or pay over all the funds which came intrusted to him is prima facie evidence of embezzlement against him, and the burden of proof is on defendant to show that he was not guilty of embezzling the funds so in his control.

So, too, if you are satisfied that defendant converted to his own use or used about his own affairs any of the said funds, the fact that he obtained them from the cashier or any other subordinate would not relieve him from the guilt; provided, it appears from the proof that defendant took such money from the money-order funds of the office and knew to be such.

Nor will the fact that at the time he took and used such funds defendant intended to return them, that in fact he did return them, as a loan to himself from the funds of the Division, relieve him from liability. Indeed, the offense, under the law, is complete as soon as the officer or clerk converts the funds to his own use, and a subsequent repayment would not condone the offense or legally relieve him from liability.

The law makes you the judges of the weight to be given to the testimony and of the credibility of the witness.

The Government's case depends somewhat—it is for you to say to what extent—on the testimony of the witness Miller, who, by his own confession, was a particeps criminis with defendant, and who admits that he is testifying under the commitment with the officers of the Government, although the terms of the agreement are not disclosed.

It is frequently the case in the conduct of criminal prosecutions that the Government must use this kind of testimony, or allow offenders to go unpunished. The right to offer this kind of testimony is well established. Its weight is to be left wholly to the jury. You are to consider the testimony of this witness in the light of the circumstances and motive which it developed. The guilt of accomplices is always received with great caution, and should be scrutinized and weighed by you with great care. And you should not rely on it unsupported unless it produces on your minds the fullest and most positive conviction of its truth. It is proper for you to seek for and consider corroborative facts on material points, but it is not indispensably necessary that the testimony of an accomplice should be corroborated provided the evidence of the accomplice alone produces on your minds a clear conviction of its truth.

The important question for you to consider is, has this witness told you the truth, so far as to enable you to safely follow and rely upon his statements? Is his testimony corroborated on material points by the tickets, the books kept in the office by himself, and the testimony of other witnesses, to such an extent as to make you feel safe in relying upon it? And does the testimony, when all taken together, satisfy you beyond reasonable doubt of defendant's guilt? These are all matters to be solved by you in the light of the proof.

If the testimony satisfies you that Miller has willfully sworn falsely in regard to any material matter, then you are at liberty to reject his entire testimony, but you are not obliged to do so, because you may still believe that he has told you the truth in regard to the main facts, and yet misstated in regard to collateral or minor particulars. The fact that there is testimony in the case satisfying you that Miller has on other occasions made different statements in regard to the facts in regard to this case from what he has testified to before you on this trial, if you shall be so satisfied, does not necessarily require you to disregard his testimony, because he may have told you the truth here, and made false statements on the occasions testified to by the contradicting witnesses. So that this kind of testimony goes only to the witness' credibility, and it is for you to weigh all the testimony, and determine whether the testimony of the witness Miller, given on the trial, impresses you as truthful and reliable.

In regard to the evidence of the former good character of defendant I will only say that when the proof on the part of the Government leaves a doubt as to the guilt of defendant, proof of former good character comes in to revolve such doubt in favor of defendant. But proof of former good character should have little weight when the evidence of guilt is clear, because, as we all know, flagrant offenses of this character have often been committed by men whose characters had been irreproachable up to the disclosure of their defalcations. Indeed, from the nature of defendant's employment and duties, it would hardly have been supposed that he would have been appointed to or retained in so responsible a position had he not borne a good character for integrity.

The question, then, which it becomes your duty to solve, from all the proof in this case, when dispassionately and fairly considered, is, Did this defendant, while acting as Superintendent of the Money-Order Division of the Chicago Post-Office, convert to his own use any of the money-order funds of said office which were under his control as such Superintendent? That is, did he apply or use for his own purposes any specific sum of such money-order funds so that you can designate and identify the sum? As I have already said, if the proof as to the mode of doing the business and the defendant's duties satisfies you that the defendant had the control of the money-order funds of the Money-Order Division, then the fact that defendant has failed to produce or pay over all the funds intrusted to him is prima facie evidence of embezzlement; and the burden is on defendant to show by satisfactory proof that he did not embezzle or convert such funds to his own use. If, for all the proof, you have any reasonable doubt of defendant's guilt, he is entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and you should acquit him.

The form of your verdict will be guilty or not guilty. If guilty, you will state in your verdict on which count you find him guilty, and the amount or sum of money converted to his own use by defendant.

Judge Blodgett added, after furnishing the jury with the papers, that the first count of the indictment appeared to be too general, and suggested to Judge Bangs that he had better enter a nolle pros.

Judge Bangs said he would do so.

The jury thereupon retired to think over the other two counts in the light of the instructions first given, and the Court took a recess till 2 o'clock.

THE JURY

were accorded free range of the Circuit Court room on the same floor and proceeded after the fashion usual with such bodies to attend to the work in hand. From what was afterwards learned, several of them found it pretty hard to do what an iron-clad statute told them they must do, and for a time duty and merciful inclinations contended for the mastery. As the sequel proved, duty triumphed. The jury remained locked up until a quarter to 3 o'clock, when a feeling of goneness about the pits of their individual stomachs warned them that it was time to brace up with lunch. Deputy-Marshal Jones, Judge Blodgett's Bailiff, was speedily made aware of what was wanted, and, under the instructions of the Judge, led the arbiters of Gregg's fate in a body over to Burke's. Judging from the time they were gone, the irresistible conclusion was that, instead of partaking of a mere lunch, the abundant resources of the establishment were being drawn upon in the preparation of a genuine, hearty dinner for twelve able-bodied men, good and true. They finally returned, with a well-fed appearance visible everywhere about their exterior anatomy, and the curious ones about the halls of the rookery put it down for certain that, having braced up, they were in for a good long "sit." Indeed, the general expectation was that they had agreed to disagree, and that it was another case of a "hung" jury. Charley Reed was flitting about the building, and appeared to take some stock in this hope, and Gregg and Judge Wilkinson paced to and fro in the sub-corridor leading to Clerk Bradley's office, Gregg's demeanor being cool and calm, as if he, too, were figuring on a disagreement, and perhaps on acquittal,—for nearly everybody conceded that, technically, and according to the strictly literal interpretation of the law, he was guilty, and even his friends, it is understood, had cried quarter from him the fact that it was a tight case, with the chances against him. But the already protracted session of the jury, and their apparent preparations to make it more protracted, imparted a spark of hope which burned dimly for awhile, only to be finally extinguished and snuffed out. The fact of the matter was that, before going to dinner, the jury had decided on

A VERDICT OF GUILTY,

and the only thing left them to do was to fix the amount of the embezzlement. To do this they had those unpaid due-bills and certain other papers, the prospect of going through which and calculating their total on an empty stomach was too blood-curdling to receive a moment's consideration. After dinner, however, they set about figuring it up, and at a quarter past 4 preparations were evidently making to go into court and announce the results. Judge Blodgett suspended the case on trial—the Hartman counterfeiting case—for the day, and awaited the entrance of the jury. They filed in at 4:20 o'clock, the foreman holding a paper in his hand, which he passed up to Clerk Bradley. Gregg had come in and dropped into the north end seat in front of the railing separating the inner circle of the court-room from the remaining portion. His face wore an interesting and slightly flushed look, but there was no quailing, even after the verdict had been announced. There was no necessity to rap for silence, for the room was hushed and quiet as the grave.

The Clerk held up the fateful scrap of paper and read as follows:

We, the jury, find the defendant guilty in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and find the amount of the embezzlement to be $1,218.

The Court broke the painful silence succeeding the announcement of this stern decree of fate by asking:

"So say you all, gentlemen?"

"Yes, sir," responded the foreman.

"IF THE COURT PLEASE,"

said Mr. Reed, who had been standing at the side of the Clerk's desk, "I desire to enter a motion for new trial."

"Motion for a new trial entered," responded the Judge, mechanically. Then, addressing the District-Attorney, Judge Bangs, he asked, "What will you do?"

"I desire," said Judge Bangs, "to have the defendant taken into custody, or enter into a new recognizance."

"I don't see any necessity for that," said Mr. Reed. "He is under first-class bail."

Judge Blodgett asked who his bondsman was, and Mr. Reed replied that it was Hugh Templeton, whose responsibility was unquestionable.

Judge Blodgett said he didn't know anything about Mr. Templeton personally, but the District-Attorney might.

Mr. Reed remarked that Mr. Templeton was worth from $50,000 to $75,000.

Judge Bangs said he supposed the recognizance was good from the day of the sentence.

Judge Blodgett said it was given from day to day, and from term to term. This recognizance would be just as good as a new one.

After a moment's consultation with his assistant, Judge Bangs said he would let the matter remain as it was for the present.

Judge Blodgett then adjourned court until this morning, and the crowd slowly left the room.

GREGG

approached Mr. Reed, and a short, whispered conversation took place. When it was concluded, the reporter ventured an inquiry as to what they thought of the finale. Gregg wasn't disposed to say anything beyond remarking that it was "pretty rough," but the instructions of Court were against him, and, although his counsel had made a powerful effort to pull him through, the result had gone against him. Mr. Reed had something to say, also, about the severity of those instructions, and insisted that he was in earnest when he made the motion for a new trial. Gregg went off with Judge Wilkinson, and Charley made his preparations to go down to Springfield in the evening.

When the motion for a new trial will be argued it is too early to say. If it is overruled, there will be but one thing to do,—pass sentence on the offender. It is optional with the Court whether he will send him to jail or the State Penitentiary,—and the time is anywhere between six months and ten years,—with a fine which, in this case, amounts to $1,218,—the amount embezzled. Inasmuch as Judge Blodgett sent the whisky men to jail—and their offense was quite as bad as, if not worse than, Gregg's—it is hardly supposed that he will now turn around and send Gregg to the Penitentiary. Whether anything will be done in the way of attempting to secure a pardon from the President, in case all else fails, remains to be seen.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 8.—The new City Council came together last evening, and organized the City Government for the coming year, selecting the following officers: Marshal, George Henze; Clerk, Henry Bieber; Attorney, Charles H. Gardner; Surveyor, A. Seifert; Health Officer, Dr. R. M. Wigginton. The Mayor and junior Aldermen then presented their resignations, which were accepted, leaving the following Aldermen to constitute a Board of Street Commissioners for the government of the city during the balance of the year: John Habbegger, First Ward; A. F. Miller, Second Ward; Thomas Baxter, Third Ward; Richard Jones, Fourth Ward; F. Hartwig, Fifth Ward; William Voss, Sixth Ward; Dan Crowley, Seventh Ward.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

D. R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT TRUMPSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—WILL THE ATTORNEY DEFENDing Mrs. Dr. Sterl in a divorce suit a few months ago please send his address to D 27, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—W. B. BARBER: PLEASE CALL ON W. J. KEASEY.

PERSONAL—LOST V——L: NOTE NOT RECeived until Tuesday noon. Will be there Wednesday and Thursday, same time. Wear bunch of violets. ARCHIBALD B——D.

PERSONAL—JUNE—TIME: HAVE JUST WRITTEN you. Please meet me Saturday, 8 p. m., and Sunday, TIME.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY WHO promised to be at the Library Monday afternoon state when she will be there. Address D 15, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT HOUSE, 108 Randolph-st.—All the spring styles. $4; finest, $1.25 to $2; best silk hat, $3 and $4; caps, 25c, 50c, 75c.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 14 years' experience.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment in a doctor's family. Private and confidential. Female complaints a specialty. Box 963, Chicago.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; private and confidential. Box 20, City Post-Office.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A STOCK OF GOOD cigars. Call with samples at 346 North-av., upstairs.

WANTED—TO BUY THREE FRAME HOUSES TO move. Room 7, 120 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A BICYCLE. ADDRESS G 87, TRIBune office.

WANTED—STORE NOW SELLING THE TRADE to take a good line on commission. Address G 75, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW METHOD OF DECORATING CHINA taught in one lesson by MRS. ROOT. Address or call at the Hotel Brunswick.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINgle volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—

By D. W. POTTER,

110 Dearborn-st.

$1,900—Takes 59 Langley-av., if taken this week.

$3,500—Will purchase No. 24 Union-av., near head of Drexel Boulevard. These are bargains. Satisfy yourself by looking.

I have several desirable building lots at bottom figures near south city limits and elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—45X150 FEET, WITH 4-room house, brick cellar, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, sewer, south front, on Forty-third-st., $2,600. J. S. JOHNSTON, Room 6, 36 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ELIGIBLY LOcated.

Vacant lots eligibly located.

Acre property suitable for subdivision.

These properties will be sold with a small payment down and balance on quarterly or semi-annual payments; interest at 8 per cent.

They have been purchased by an insurance company through foreclosure sales, and will be sold low on above easy plan of payment. E. A. WARFIELD,

Financial Agent, 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,900, $900 CASH, BALANCE monthly payments, 8 per cent interest—Two-story and basement octagon brick house, 111 1/2 Dearborn-av., near Langley-av., 10 rooms, gas, water, bath, sewer; near Cottage Grove cars and Drexel boulevard; now vacant and for sale cheaper; taken on mortgage. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 35.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house in good repair on Park-av., near Union Park. Address G 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTate, the frame house and 25-foot lot No. 654 Wabash-av; $5,250 cash, for a few days only. T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—SEVERAL HUNDRED feet of dock property, fitted up complete with railroad track, office, and planking, for lumber business. For particulars inquire of S. D. DERRICKSON, Ashland-av., south of Twenty-second-st., or R. B. MASON, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,300—14-ROOM, 2-STORY AND basement brick dwelling and lot 25x125, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington. House cost $9,000 to build; rents now to good tenant at $500 per year. This is good investment. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 749 Michigan-av; price $12,500. A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS CORNER OF MADISON and Francisco-st. J. P. COATES, 95 Washington.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE AND lot, Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st. Price, $6,000, part on long time. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY CHOICE RESIdences on Michigan-av., first-class in every respect; elegant residence on Calumet-av.; 3 brownstone fronts on Indiana-av., at $6,500 each, near Twenty-sixth-st. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel and depot. 7 miles from Chicago; $5 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 140 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY ACRES, beautiful building subdivision, in the beautiful suburb of Mount Forest. Address W 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOUSE AT HYDE PARK; special sacrifice if taken at one; fine lot; easy payments. B. A. ULRICH, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT THE CHEAPEST first-class residence in Oak Park, address M. C. NILES, Room 34 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A NICE RESIDENCE IN THE CENter of Prospect Park; good house, orchard, garden, etc., near the depot, Post-Office, and church; very low. D. F. JACOBS, 79 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$3,600—80-ACRE FARM, ALL UNDER cultivation, two miles west of depot and twelve miles south of Chicago, three miles west of Washington Heights; the land is the best of farm land, and was once sold for $200 per acre. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FARM OF 160 ACRES, BEST of land, 3 miles from Amboy, Lee Co., Ill.; fine improvements. Rev. JAS. BREWER, Lee Center, Lee Co., Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—283 PARK-AV.—11 ROOMS, ALL MODern improvements, furnace, gas fixtures, good brick barn. Will renovate thoroughly. H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$15 PER MONTH—3-STORY BRICK 8 house, 40 Harvard-st.; $13, 3-story brick, 18 Hobrook-st.; $12, 2-story brick, 462 Irving-place; $12.50, 2-story brick, 31 Grenshaw st.; $10, 6 room cottage, 3 Harvard-st.; $8, 6 large rooms, 29 Harvard-st.; $8, 6 large rooms, 1147 West Taylor-st.; $12, 6 room cottage, 4 Fillmore-st.; $15, 2-story frame, 10 rooms, 1148 West Taylor-st.; $15, 10-room frame, 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 508 South Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$20 PER MONTH—3-STORY 10-ROOM A house, 153 Centre-av. Inquire 153 Centre-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE SOUTHWEST CORNER MADIson and Honore-sts., 8 pleasant rooms, closets, etc., with barn, $15. Address owner, JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—SUMMER RESIDENCE IN HEART OF city, fronting Jefferson Park, sumptuously furnished, thoroughly built, ten rooms; promenade roof, reached by easy stairs; cool breeze in sultriest weather, extensive view, glorious sunsets; moderate rent; possession given April 20. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED COTtage, 30 St. John's place. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 259 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT—MAY 1, 536 WEST ADAMS-ST., TWOstory-basement, sub-basement, stone-front house, with furnace, gas fixtures, and good brick barn. J. P. SHARP, 100 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—HOUSE 386 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO stories and basement, with barn, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc. Rent, $40. ADAMS, 79 Dearborn, Room 2.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front, 14 rooms, grained throughout, baths and water-closets on both upper floors; laundry-tubs, furnace, gas-fixtures, etc; situation unsurpassed on the West Side. Rent, $75; one-half can be paid in board if desired. Possession April 15. Very rare opportunity for a party furnishing unexceptionable references. Address until Saturday, B 7, Tribune office.

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108 West Monroe-st., fine octagon 10-room brick, in perfect order; gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., $35 per month.

421 West Monroe-st., near Throop, first-class frame, $50.

193 South Lincoln-st., east-front, good frame, $25.

299 Walnut-st., large, fine frame, 20-foot lot, $25.

673 Adams-st., near Honore, frame, $25.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART OF BRICK 2-story and basement house, furnished for housekeeping, south front. Inquire on premises, 881 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 102 WALNUT-ST.; 7-room, 326 Park-av.; 6 and 8 room flats, Madison-st. D. LEONARD, 988 Madison-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES 388, 390, 392 CALUMET-AV., and 928 Michigan-av. BULLOCK BROS., 149 and 151 State-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW TO GOOD PARTY—ELEgant 3-story marble-front house, 396 Michigan-av. Inquire of JOHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House.

TO RENT—$35 PER MONTH—3-STORY MARBLEfront house, 1455 Prairie-av.; $30, 3-story marble-front 1459 Prairie-av. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

TO RENT—164 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., 2-STORY and basement frame dwelling; will be put in good order. Inquire at 1074 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTYsecond-st., 2-story and brick basement house, east front, 14

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "H. M. S. Pinafore." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Den Thompson, "Joshua Whitcomb." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Hess English Opera. "Paul and Virginia."

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of George Boniface. "The Soldier's Trust."

McCormick Hall.
North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Dissolving Panoramic Views. India.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1879.

The usual difficulty experienced in important cases in the Criminal Court—that of obtaining jurors sufficiently ignorant and imbecile—is encountered in the STEVENS murder trial, which began yesterday. No progress has been made thus far, owing to the extreme scarcity of persons in Chicago who never read the newspapers, and who have, therefore, never heard of the STEVENS murder case.

Judge MCALLISTER has ordered the release from custody of Mrs. GELDERMAN, who was held on a Coroner's warrant as an accessory with Dr. MEYER in the poisoning of her husband. In the opinion of the Court there is no evidence to justify her imprisonment pending the action of the Grand Jury, the fact of her engagement to Dr. MEYER so shortly after the death of her husband not being regarded as sufficient to raise a reasonable presumption that she had any hand in making herself a widow.

JOHN W. GREGG, ex-Superintendent of the Money-Order Department of the Chicago Post-Office, has been found guilty of embezzlement by the jury in the United States District Court. The argument of his counsel that GREGG only borrowed, and did not steal, the money intrusted to his keeping, went for nothing against the explicit presentment of the law concerning the case in the instructions given to the jury by Judge BLODGETT. The public officer who converts, if only temporarily, to his own use the moneys in his keeping is by the law made guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment of from six months to ten years, and it is well that this fact should be made known with force and emphasis, as it now is in the conviction of JOHN W. GREGG.

The Army Appropriation bill as it passed the House was reported to the Senate yesterday, and Mr. BLAINE promptly gave notice of an amendment which proposes to make it a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for Red-Shirts, White-Liners, Rifle-Clubs, Regulators, or bulldozers in any guise, singly or collectively, to appear armed with a deadly weapon within a mile of any polling-place where candidates for Congress are being voted for. Mr. BLAINE intends that the Democracy shall be brought to a square vote on the proposition to put all armed bodies or persons on an equal footing with Federal troops in respect of not being permitted near voting-places. Such an amendment was ruled out in the House as "not germane," but it will be brought to a vote in the Senate.

In the course of the debate upon the admission of BELL as Senator from New Hampshire, BEN HILL, in a careless moment, spoke of the appointee as presenting his credentials "to the Confederate Senate." The blunder is a serious one, but it reveals what is uppermost in the minds of the Rebel Brigadiers. The Brigadiers are in the majority in both Houses of Congress, and they are dictating terms to the Administration in 1879 as they did in 1860, but they seem to forget that the entire programme of 1860 must be carried out before Mr. HILL's blunder becomes a reality. To establish a Confederate Senate it will be necessary for Mr. BEN HILL and his associates to go home and inaugurate a second War of Rebellion. Before a Confederate Senate comes into power, the Northern States will have something to say. Such an accomplishment is not a matter of ballots but bullets.

The *Politische Correspondenz*, which usually gets at the core of political matters, affirms that the project of a union between Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia originated with Russia, and that the English Cabinet has so far acceded to the project as to recognize the union as a possibility, and therefore is not unwilling to treat it as a political question. The most remarkable feature of its information, however, is that the English Cabinet thinks a solution of the problem might be found in convincing the Porte of the necessity of appointing as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia the person elected Prince of Bulgaria. As this policy united Moldavia and Wallachia in 1859, it will be pretty hard to convince the Porte of the necessity of such a compromise, which will be sure to unite Roumelia and Bulgaria in spite of the Treaty of Berlin, as it did Moldavia and Wallachia in spite of the Treaty of Paris.

Toward the close of the Forty-fifth Congress the Republicans proffered as a compromise measure their assent to the repeal of the Jurors' Test-Oath law, provided the Democrats would permit the passage of the Legislative Appropriation bill without the clause repealing the Supervisors' law. They would even have consented to the political attachment to the Army bill forbidding the presence of troops near the polls if by this concession they could have retained the law for the protection of the ballot-box and avoided the necessity of an extra session. But the Democrats would accept no compromise, and nothing less than the absolute removal of all restriction upon election frauds and outrages from the Federal statutes would fill the bill. Since that time plain declarations have been made of the Confederate purpose to repeal all war and reconstruction legislation, and upon this issue the Republicans are willing to meet their adversaries. Senator EDMUNDS has pointed out valid reasons why the Test-Oath law should not be entirely repealed, and there is certain to be a contest over the question. A total repeal would permit white-liners, rifle-club men, and even moonshiners to serve upon juries before whom persons were tried for offering armed resistance to the United States laws, and the retention of the clause which prohibits jury-service by such offenders will doubtless be contended for by the Republicans.

The plan of the Ohio Democracy has brought defeat and ruin to the Northern section of the Confederate party. They entered the campaign with a brand-new platform, based on living issues, and the issue of the fight is dire and disastrous defeat. This platform, builded by the disciples of THURMAN, has proven rotten and unsubstantial, and in its wreck are buried the Presidential hopes of the Ohio Senator. The principles enunciated in the document aforesaid were of a kind to tickle the political palate at the South, but it appears that the North, and even Hamilton County, Ohio, are not yet ready to embrace them. The clarion voice of the Democracy, speaking from its Ohio stump, called for the repeal of the United States Election laws, the weeding-out of all Republican officials and influence from the Capital of the Nation, and the placing at the helm of the men who first hungered and thirsted for the Nation's life, and who, failing in the attainment of their treasonable desires, now wish him to get another hold, with the hope of succeeding better next time. It is certain that the Democratic hue-and-cry in favor of regulating the Election laws does not take well in Northern latitudes. This fact is shown by the vote for Superior Judge in Cincinnati. The Republican candidate for that office was the Chief Supervisor at the last Congressional election. Yet, notwithstanding the Democrats in all their speeches as well as their platform emphasized the peculiar heinousness of that candidate's offense in serving as such officer, the ex-Supervisor ran ahead of his ticket, which was elected by several thousand majority. The Ohio election will probably mark the dawn of an era of anxiety in the Democratic party, and will serve as a hint to the party engineers in Washington that they are possibly going a littletoo fast.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

Monday was a bad day for the Rebel Brigadiers. They had plucked up some courage because, a week ago, Chicago went Democratic, owing to weak nominations and apathetic voters on the Republican side. They looked upon their victory in Chicago as a straw which showed that the wind out West was blowing Southerly. They fondly imagined that, having captured the citadel of Western Republicanism, all the remaining works would give way, and, by getting the local forces in control, the way would be made easy for the National campaign, and they would have no difficulty in returning a Democratic President. The returns show how bitterly they were disappointed. The Republicans have swept Ohio, and thereby fired the first gun with telling effect. They have not only carried their old stamping ground, but have taken the old Democratic strongholds, leaving not a peg upon which the Bourbons can hang a hope. In Michigan they whipped the Bourbons and crazy Fiatists combined, and swept the State by nearly 10,000 majority. In Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Connecticut, and Maine, though the elections were scattering, they have lost no ground, but on the other hand have advanced their colors nearer to the enemies' works. In Ohio and Michigan, where the contest was most general and important in its significance, the fight was made squarely upon National issues, and these two great States voted in 1879 the way they fired from 1861 to 1865. If the Bourbons in Congress could derive any comfort from the election in Chicago, wherein the question of local government only was concerned, it remains to be seen how much comfort they will derive from the great and powerful State of Ohio, where the battle was fought squarely upon the National issue, and where something besides the interests of home government were at stake.

The elections of Monday settled some vital points. The Democrats of Ohio in their platform made the issue a National one. It was forced upon the Republicans, but they boldly accepted it and won, and thus foreshadowed the result of the National contest. They felt that it was the final struggle between the Southern Confederacy and the United States, and they went into the struggle with the same spirit and enthusiasm that characterized the loyal men of the North when the first shot was fired at Sumter. It was the first warning to a Solid South that the North also is solidifying. It was a reminder to the Southern Brigadiers that they have not yet captured the Capital, though BEN HILL in an absent moment utters the thought that is nearest his heart when he speaks of the body of which he is a member as the "Confederate Senate." It was an emphatic declaration to the South that the North will not allow the Confederacy to take possession of Congress or the Government with the purpose of controlling them, to coerce the President, or to dictate to the Northern people. It expressed, through the ballot-box, the determination not only of the people of Ohio, but of the whole North, that the few remaining vestiges of the War legislation shall not be erased from the statute-books, and that the safeguards of an honest election shall not be broken down, in order that the reviving Confederacy may obtain control of the Government. If the Southern Brigadiers and their Northern Copperhead allies are capable of understanding the political drift of this election, they will read in its overwhelming result that the North is not yet ready to pay the Rebel war debt, to pension Rebel soldiers, or to pay Rebel war claims; that the lapse of time since the close of the War of the Rebellion has not obliterated the recollection of Southern treason against the Government; that it will never admit the right of secession which the Brigadiers are now boldly affirming upon the floor of Congress, nor the infamous doctrine that State Sovereignty is superior to National; that the safeguards of the ballot-box shall be retained; and that every citizen of the South shall have the free exercise of the right of suffrage which is guaranteed him by the Constitution. These are the lessons of the elections on Monday, and, while they ought to encourage the Republicans in Congress and the President to stoutly resist the revolutionary schemes of the majority, they ought at the same time to warn the South that the North has once more ordered it to halt.

AN OLD RING SEEKING NEW LIFE.

A morning newspaper which occasionally acted as an organ of the old County Ring during the latter's active life is now anxious that another combination of a similar nature shall be created, with special reference to the city's half of the public building now in course of erection on the Court-House Square. The basis for such a combination would be the rejection of the Bedford stone, which the city is using in the construction of its building, and the adoption of the Cook County limestone, which has been used in the erection of the county building. There was a lively controversy, at the time the city authorities began work, as to a choice between the two stones, and that controversy resulted in the adoption of the Bedford because it was decided to be at once superior and cheaper. That should have been the end of the matter. But the men associated with the old County Ring have never ceased to lament their loss of opportunity, and have persistently agitated the rejection of the stone that was adopted in favor of the stone under their control. The election of a new City Government and Council has given these persons their periodical chance to revive the matter; and, though the foundation, the basement, and a large part of the first story of the city building are already constructed, they have set their newspaper organ at work in the hope that a majority of the new Council will enter into the scheme. Indeed, this same organ has published a lot of Aldermen alleged to be favorable to the change who make up a large majority of that body, and it probably expects aid and comfort from Mr. HARRISON because it supported him during a few days of the campaign. It is but fair to say, however, that there have been as yet no indications either that Mr. HARRISON has any sympathy with the project, or that a sufficient number of the newly-elected Aldermen will enter into the movement to make it practicable.

It would be the most barefaced and outrageous fraud ever practiced upon a community if the proposed change from the Bedford stone to the Cook County limestone should be ordered at this time. Such a change could only be brought about at the dictation of a Ring, and hence the cost cannot be approximately figured. Yet the organ of the combination desiring to effect the change admits that it would cost the city $236,000, which represents the minimum extras that would be incurred, and does not include the stealings for which the Ring really seek the change. This sum of $236,000 extra is said to include the cost of tearing down that portion of the first story already built, the difference of price between the stone now in use and the Cook County stone, the allowance of damage to the present contractors of 15 per cent on the face of their contract, and about one-half the cost for granite which the county incurred. But this estimate of the damage, though large enough to demand a dismissal of the proposition, is notoriously below the real cost which the city would incur. Instead of $236,000 extra, it is probable that the extra cost would not fall short of $1,000,000. The damages which could be recovered by the present contractors cannot be fixed at 15 per cent or any other figure; they would have a good claim against the city not merely for the stone actually in place, but for all that has been cut, quarried, or contracted for, besides a claim for indemnifying damages on account of the breach of contract. There is no reason why the cost of granite should be estimated at one-half of what the county paid, for, in the hands of the new Ring, it is more probable that it would be made to cost more instead of less. Besides, it is not within the domain of human foresight to estimate the limit of cost for public work under Ring management; instead of $236,000 extra, it is more reasonable to predict that the city would suffer to the extent of $1,000,000 at least.

The Ring organ ends its recommendation of this huge job with the remark that "the people should determine for themselves" whether or not the change should be made. But the people have determined the matter, and it is only by swindling them out of their decision that the change can be accomplished. The people elected the Mayor and Council that chose the Bedford stone, and subsequently ratified that choice. The relative cost and merits of the two kinds of stone were publicly canvassed, and the conclusion was deliberately reached that it would be wiser to adopt the Bedford stone. The objection of the alleged difference in color was vigorously urged and honestly considered; it was decided that there would be no appreciable difference in color or appearance after the two buildings should have been finished, and there is no reason now for changing that judgment. But even if such difference in color really existed as the defeated Ring contractors and their lobbyists allege, there would be no excuse at the present time for incurring the cost of $1,000,000, more or less, to secure absolute uniformity in color. The city and county buildings are separate and distinct structures, uniform in general design and elevation, but fronting on parallel streets (so that both fronts cannot be seen at one and the same time), and actually separated by a court or alley of the width of a street. No private person building one of two houses of this kind, thus situated, would consent to incur a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, after satisfying himself of the conditions he had accepted, by a prediction that the stone he had chosen would not have precisely the same shade of color as that of his neighbor's. As a matter of fact, however, there will be no perceptible difference in the color of the two buildings. Any one who desires to satisfy himself that the Cook County stone will turn as dark as the Bedford stone need only compare the basement story of the county building with the stone at the top, which has been recently put in place. The question of color, in one word, is a mere pretext to enable the old County Ring to get control of the city building, and the new City Administration will quickly bring itself into disrepute if it shall give ear to the selfish and unscrupulous interests that are urging the change.

Gen. BRAGG, of Wisconsin, tried hard to throw dust in the eyes of the members of the House the other day, in regard to the election of Judge of the Supreme Court in that State. He endeavored to have it appear that the re-election of Judge COLE by ten or fifteen thousand majority was in no wise a Republican victory, and cited the fact that the Republican press of the State generally deprecated all efforts to make the selection of a Supreme Judge a partisan question. So far so good, and that is the truth as stated by BRAGG; but he didn't go quite far enough. He ought to have explained to the House that, notwithstanding the objections of the Republicans to waging a party contest over a judicial officer, the Democrats would not and did not consent to it, but brought out their man, indorsed by the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and supported by nearly every Democratic paper in Wisconsin. Not only that, but, for the first time in the history of the State, the Democratic candidate for Judge, MONTGOMERY M. COTHERN, stumped the State in his own behalf, and had his blowers and strikers at every poll on election-day. The truth of the story is that, with the exception of a large proportion of the Democratic lawyers of the State,—to their credit be it said,—the Democratic party as such made the issue as squarely as they could, and got all the votes they could for their candidate. Now that they are badly beaten at a game of their own, BRAGG and other leaders are trying to parry the severe blow that was dealt them by the Republicans.

THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DECISION.

The decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Northwestern University at Evanston will be received by the people of this State with some surprise, if not disappointment. The facts may be briefly stated. The Constitution of Illinois of 1848, in Sec. 3 of Art. 9, provided:

"The property of the State and counties, both real and personal, and such other property as the General Assembly may deem necessary for school, religious, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation."

In 1855 the charter of the Northwestern University which had been previously granted was amended by the Legislature, and this provision was included in the amendment:

"That all property of whatever kind or description belonging to or owned by said corporation shall be forever free from taxation for any and all purposes."

Since 1855 the University has extended its landed possessions. It owns several thousands of acres of land. It owns nearly the entire area of land on which the City of Evanston is built, besides many valuable lots in this city. This land is rented or leased, and is used for every imaginable purpose. Until 1873 the State made no attempt to tax any of this property, and in that year the Assessor returned for taxation all the land owned by the University, except such as was in actual use by that corporation for school purposes. Upon this property the tax was extended. The University sued out a restraining order against the sale of the land by the Tax Collector, and eventually the question was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, where in due time that Court held that the exemption granted by the amended charter in 1855, so far as it applied to property not in use for school purposes, was void, because in excess of the authority granted to the Legislature by the Constitution of the State. The case was thereupon taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it has been heard, and on Monday was decided.

It seems that in this case the Court has overlooked or disregarded the general rule that, in questions involving purely the construction of the State Constitution on matters pertaining to State affairs, the Federal Courts will always follow the interpretation placed by the Supreme Court of the State on the Constitution of that State. The Court has now decided that the Supreme Court of Illinois had misunderstood the Constitution of the State, and that the Legislature was amply empowered to exempt any lands the proceeds of which was applied to the support of schools. Under this decision the University may hold any land or other property (the exemption including every description of property) free of taxes, so long as the proceeds of such property are applied to the support of the University.

This decision does not apply merely to the University, but to a long list of other institutions; the constitutional grant of power to exempt school property extends equally to property held by religious and charitable institutions. We publish elsewhere a list of the institutions which, by special legislation similar to that in the case of the Northwestern University, hold property under special exemption from taxation. This special legislation ceased upon the adoption of the present Constitution, though by general law it applies to all property actually used for school, religious, and charitable institutions.

Exactly what remedy the State has in the premises is a question for lawyers and for the Legislature. The decision shows merely that the Legislature had the power under the old Constitution, and had exercised that power. Is the power of taxation so alienable that, once surrendered, it cannot be resumed? Could the Legislature of 1855 alienate the power to tax certain property, or the property of certain persons, for all time? Can the Legislature of 1879, by repealing the exemption clause of the act of 1855, resume for the State the power to tax that portion of the lands and other property of the University, and of all these other institutions, not actually used for school, religious, and charitable purposes? The act of 1855, having been declared to be constitutional, remains in force until repealed, and then arises the other question, Can it be repealed? Could the Legislature of 1855 bind the State for all time to come not to tax the property of certain individuals and corporations?

This latter question can only be determined by the repeal of the act of 1855, and of all the other acts granting general exemptions from taxation to these various corporations. If that act be repealed, then the property may be reassessed and taxed, and the case again taken to the courts upon the issue of the power of the State to resume its authority to tax property once exempted.

The present Constitution has been supposed to have cut off this business of special exemption from taxation. The clause relating to this subject reads:

"The property of the State, counties, and other municipal corporations, both real and personal, and such other property as may be used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for schools, religious, cemetery, and charitable purposes, may be exempted from taxation, but such exemption shall be only by general law."

The general law adopted in 1872 exempts:

"All public school-houses, all property of institutions of learning, including the real estate on which the institutions are located, not leased by such institutions or otherwise used with a view to profit."

We suppose that this general law may be amended, and that it is not a "contract" to remain unalterable for all time. Is it possible for the Legislature to bind the State by special and irrepealable law, when it has no power to do so by general law? Or is this exemption from taxation under the general law also a contract extending through all time? This question is rapidly assuming great importance because of the growing demand that all exemptions of church property, and of the property of all schools not free, be abolished, and such property taxed as other property. If, however, the State has surrendered forever the right to tax such property, then further agitation on the subject is idle.

EXEMPT FROM TAXES.

The following is a list of the 152 institutions whose property has been exempted from taxation in this State by special charters. In forty-two cases the exemptions apply only to the property in actual use by the institutions. In 110 the exemption is general, as in the case of the Northwestern University. The list reads:

Sterling Academy at Sterling.
Wesleyan Seminary of Peoria.
Whitehall Male and Female Seminary and Orphan Institute.
Hennepin Union Seminary at Hennepin.
Mount Carroll Seminary.
Galena Theological Seminary.
Northern Illinois Agricultural College.
Peoria Female Academy.
Peoria Academy.
Du Quoin Female Seminary.
Union Academy.
Chicago Theological Seminary.
Fulton Seminary.
Clark Seminary at Aurora.
Marengo Collegiate Institute of the Presbytery of Chicago.
Bureau College.
Eureka College.
Nashville Academy.
Hyde Park Seminary.
Prairie City Academy.
Dixon Collegiate Institute.
Carbondale College.
Lind University.
Blackburn Theological Seminary.
Rockford Wesleyan Seminary.
Lombard University.
Monmouth College.
Evanston Seminary.
Aledo Collegiate Institute.
Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
Rock River Seminary and Collegiate Institute.
Bushnell College.
Waukegan Academy.
Chicago Home for the Friendless.
Blandinville Seminary.
Charleston Academy.
Galena Classical Institute.
Mattoon Academy.
Olney Male and Female College
Washington Academy.
Bloomingdale Academy.
El Paso Academy.
Lockport Seminary.
Metropolis College.
Woodstock University.
Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.
Insane Asylum in Cook County.
Ministerial Education Society of the Methodist Church.
Illinois Natural History Society.
Mattoon Female Seminary.
Mattoon College.
Roman Catholic Asylum of the Diocese of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago.
American Bible Society.
Springfield Home for the Friendless.
Chicago Ministry at Large.
Barrington Academy.
Grundy Academy.
De Soto College.
Westfield College.
Augustana College and Seminary.
Washington Seminary.
Quincy Independent German School Association.
Peoria German School Association.
Baptist Theological Union.
Lincoln University.
Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.
St. Luke's Hospital of Chicago.
Chicago Erring Women's Refuge for Reform.
German Union Evangelical Synod.
Illinois Agricultural College.
Illinois Soldiers' College.
Southern Illinois College.
Edgar Collegrate Institute.
De Witt County Seminary.
United Hebrew Relief Association of Chicago.
Washingtonian Home of Chicago.
Seamen's Benevolent Union.
Sisters of the Good Shepherd.
Young Ladies' Athenæum.
Chicago Astronomical Society.
Chicago Historical Society.
Ladies' Baptist Educational Society.
Bennett College of Erectric Medicine and Surgery.
Jennings' Seminary.
Jerseyville Academy.
Mount Vernon College.
Rock Falls College.
Classical Seminary at East Paw
Winnetka Academy.
Chicago Academy of Sciences.
Uhlich Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum.
Public Library Association of Chicago.
Young Men's Christian Association of Jacksonville.
Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield.
Garrett Biblical Institute of Evanston.
Northwestern University.

It is of great importance to the people of Illinois that the Supreme Court shall soon decide whether a citizen of this State, not guilty of or even charged with the commission of any crime, can be deprived of his liberty and disgraced before the world without "due process of law." In other words, is either branch of the Illinois Legislature vested by the Constitution of this State with the dangerous power of passing a resolution which, without the concurrence of the other House or the sanction of the Executive, is of sufficient legal force to confine a man in a felon's cell for an alleged infraction of the privileges of the body, or for a constructive contempt? The treatment that Mr. NEVINS has received at the hands of the Lower House of the Legislature of Illinois is, no doubt, essentially vicious, vindictive, illegal, and despotic, and involves a question that cannot be trifled with by a lot of spiteful ignoramuses clothed in a little brief authority. As long as the popular branch of the General Assembly cannot levy a tax of one mill each upon the dogs of Illinois without the consent of the Senate and the Governor, it is absurd to suppose that its whim, caprice, or malice is sufficient to deprive a citizen of his liberty and subject him to all the pains and penalties that it is possible for any court of justice to inflict. Standing by itself the House is not even a "co-ordinate" branch of the Government; it is not a law-making power; it is not a court of justice; and it is certainly a new revelation of its constitutional powers if it can incarcerate a man in prison without trial according to the forms of law, and hold him there until it pleases a majority of his enemies to release him. This is a grave question to be settled by the court of last resort.

When BILL SPRINGER returns to Springfield he will find out that the corn-fed members of the Illinois Legislature have more exalted ideas of parliamentary etiquette and decorum than was entertained by the Forty-fifth Congress. During the last session SPRINGER'S Committee had a tussle with GEORGE F. SEWARD, Minister to China, and, as BILL could neither make SEWARD take an oath nor produce his books, he (SPRINGER) got the House to declare SEWARD in contempt, and had him brought to the bar of the House. To insult the House of Representatives and defy the authority of its Committee was almost as grave an offense, one would think, as to disobey PAT BARRY'S roosters in the Lower House of Springfield, but it was not so regarded at Washington. The House of Representatives merely turned Mr. SEWARD over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and that officer allowed him to go wherever he pleased, only exacting the promise that he would be on hand whenever he was wanted. This was after Mr. SEWARD had, in reply to the questions of Speaker RANDALL in the presence of the House, firmly resisted its authority, and declared his intention to continue to do so. SEWARD was charged with various serious offenses, and SPRINGER labored diligently all one night and until 4 o'clock in the morning to get the House to adopt articles impeaching him for high crimes and misdemeanors. If it had so happened that SEWARD had been arraigned for contempt by the Illinois Legislature he would have been sent to jail at once, and not turned over to the care of the Sergeant-at-Arms, or even to have spent Sunday outside of the jail limits. Mr. NEVINS has not been guilty of any crime, nor violated any statute law. He is simply held to be in contempt because he will not reveal the name of a certain member of the Legislature and betray that member's confidence. He refuses to disgrace himself, and for this he is punished with imprisonment in a common jail and placed on a par with thieves and burglars. Mr. NEVINS is no doubt perfectly willing to tell the Committee all he knows of his own knowledge about the matter involved in the controversy, and beyond that he should not be required to go.

If the able statesmen, jurists, and legislators who compose the lower branch of the Illinois Legislature had been at all familiar with parliamentary history and precedent they would not have been so prompt in committing Mr. NEVINS to jail for constructive contempt. We pointed out the other day how the United States Senate punished WILLIAM DUANE for contempt when that body was presided over by THOMAS JEFFERSON as Vice-President, which was merely to turn him over to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. In MAY'S treatise on parliamentary law in England, on page 72, there is a copy of the warrant issued by the Speaker of the House of Commons in the case of J. WHULTON, Esq., Sheriff of Middlesex, who had been adjudged guilty of contempt. It reads:

WHEREAS, The House of Commons have this day resolved that J. WHULTON, having been found guilty of contempt, . . . be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms of this House . . . to keep during the pleasure of this House; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant.

But this was in liberty-loving England, where the rights of the individual are respected and secure, and not in despotic Illinois, where a vindictive and ignorant majority of one branch of the Legislature may trample down the citizen's inalienable privileges as a herd of cattle trample down the grain.

The Honorable PATRICK TALLEYRAND WILBERFORCE BARRY, of this city, Chairman of the Smelling Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives (!) declares that he went to Springfield at the opening of the present session "an honest man." We do not dispute the assertion of the scholarly jurist and statesman from Cook, but merely remark in passing that Mr. PATRICK TALLEYRAND WILBERFORCE BARRY is an honest man he must feel in the disreputable crowd that he is now consorting with like a cat in a strange garret.

Col. E. A. CALKINS, editor of the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph*, and one of the best posted Democratic politicians in Wisconsin, states his belief that the choice of his party in that State for President is as nearly unanimous for TILDEN'S renomination as it can be without a formal interchange of views upon the subject. If Col. CALKINS is correct in this opinion, and we see no reason to doubt it, Wisconsin may be set down for TILDEN in the Nominating Convention of 1880, and that, too, without unhealing the old "barl."

If Mr. FRANK E. NEVINS had simply killed a man he would have been admitted to bail, but as he refused to tell PAT BARRY'S Smelling Committee who it was who told him a story about a member of the Illinois Legislature, he must be kept under lock and key, in company with felons, tramps, and burglars. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. NEVINS finds his present company any more disagreeable than that with which he was thrown prior to his incarceration in the Sangamon County Jail.

JOHN BRISBEN WALKER, in his Washington *Republic*, calls attention to the fact that BEN: PERLEY POORE was turned out of his place as Clerk to the Committee on Printing with less ceremony than he had a right to expect. His predecessor in office was given a year's notice, and, when retired, a year's extra pay; yet, although he had grown gray in the service, Maj. POORE was turned out of the committee-room at a moment's notice.

Superintendent SEAVEY will probably find it a small recommendation to favor that he betrayed the Administration which appointed him into the hands of its enemies. Yet this is precisely the claim to favor he makes. He would have been wiser to imitate the Fire Marshal, who says, truthfully, that he tried to keep his Department out of politics altogether, so far as he could.

The Legislature seems to think it has accomplished a good joke in committing to a filthy jail a respectable man; but it will be very surprising if some of the members do not moderate their mirth before they get home. There is more than one record to be made up between now and the time of adjournment.

The defeat of the corrupt Democratic-Greenback coalition in Michigan shows that, whatever else the people may favor, they do not approve a spoils programme alone.

Chicago was not made in vain.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*
Nor Cincinnati.

PERSONALS.

It appears that Col. Forney's *Progress* isn't making any.

"Birdie" Bell is very sweet and tempting, but alas! she's loaded.

The Confederates are now doing the best fighting of their lives.

"Birdie" Bell, we take it, is not from Texas. She shoots too poorly.

We may perhaps speak of Mr. Davis as the South's favorite Jefferson.

Cetewayo wants to plant his crops before the plants any more Englishmen.

Louisa Margaret has a pug-nose, yet the blood of Kings circulates to the very tip of it.

Boss Shepherd is in New Mexico trying hard to lead an honest life; but it's uphill business for him.

Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, must take a troche. He has really talked himself hoarse.

A circus proprietor is trying to add Mollie Fancher, the fasting girl of New York, to his curiosities.

The Devil, we learn, is in Texas, and all we have got to say is, that the Devil is in worse company than usual.

Widow Oliver wants a position in the Post-Office Department; but the mailing done there is not blackmailing.

Jeff Davis, we believe, is in the life-insurance business, and his, we suppose, is the only true Southern "policy."

Chief Joseph's other name is In-mut-too-yah-lat-lat. They call him Joseph because he is so bashful among the ladies.

"There is a bottom to Mr. Tilden's barrel," says an exchange. Yes. But it is a good ways from the top, we hope.

Whitelaw Reid should not have declined. The *Tribune* beer-basement had peculiarly well fitted him for the German mission.

Moses is on his way to Washington, hoping to secure for the Northwestern Indians something more tangible than promises. This is certainly one of the mistakes of Moses, and a big one, too.

CANADA.

The Honorable Parliamentarian from Victoria Gets Up and Kicks.

He Is Squelched by the Horrified Kanucks After Much Trouble.

Additional Restrictions Put upon the Export of American Cattle.

The Mayor of Montreal Making Preparations for the Queen's Birthday.

No Money to Be Put Up for the Expenses of the Brooklyn Regiment.

A Whole Raft of English Aristocrats Coming to Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 8.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Amor Decosmos, member for Victoria, British Columbia, moved for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the peaceful separation of British Columbia from the Dominion of Canada. The Speaker asked who seconded the motion, but there was no response. Decosmos continued: "The honorable gentlemen had been condemning British Columbia as an excrescence, and had been making all kinds of insolent remarks against that Province."

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie asked the Speaker what was before the House.

The Speaker—Nothing.

Mackenzie said: "Then the honorable gentlemen should be called to order."

Decosmos continued to repeat his remarks.

The Speaker called upon Mr. Decosmos to take his seat, but the latter persisted, amidst shouts of "Order!" and some confusion. He said he had heard, from time to time, the grossest attacks upon British Columbia. It

HAD BEEN CALLED AN EXCRESCENCE,

an incubus, and a burden to the Dominion that yielded no return. He made this motion to test the sincerity of those honorable gentlemen. They said they had wished to get rid of that Province, and he asked them to second his motion, but there was not a single one from Premier down who dare do it. He continued in the same strain for some time, when the Hon. Mr. Holton rose to a point of order, and objected to the honorable gentlemen debating a motion to introduce a bill that failed to get a second reading. The Speaker sustained the point of order raised, and Decosmos was obliged to sit down.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

has found that he has made a great mistake in trying to make his Excellency shoulder the responsibility in regard to the Letellier dismissal case, for, yesterday afternoon, in the House, he virtually admitted that it was upon the recommendation of himself and Cabinet that the matter was referred to the Home authorities. This declaration was brought about, it is said, by a sharp letter from the Governor-General to Sir John, calling upon him to state the precise facts to the House, as his Excellency was of opinion that he had been placed in a false position. The Governor-General, having his confidence in the personal integrity of the leader of the Government destroyed by his shuffling, has sent Capt. Harvey, his Aide-de-Camp, to England as a special messenger, bearing dispatches, and to make such other verbal explanations as may be necessary.

A DEPUTATION OF QUEBEC LIBERALS,

on behalf of Mr. Letellier, are certain to leave for London this week, but the names of those who will compose the deputation have not yet been made public.

CATTLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 8.—A cablegram says a further restriction upon the cattle trade has been established in England. It will disqualify any steamship that may have carried cattle from a scheduled port from all unscheduled privileges for three months from the date of her last voyage. Under this regulation Canadian cattle shipped from Canada on a vessel that may have carried cattle from the United States during the prescribed period will have to be slaughtered on arrival, the same as if they had come direct from the United States.

AN ABSCONDER

from Boston named Hamilton Brock, who has been living here in grand style all winter, has been arrested by American detectives, and volunteered to return without going through the formality of extradition on condition that he would not be prosecuted. The amount of his defalcation was $22,000, $18,000 of which he has given up.

RIFLEMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The United States National Rifle Association has extended, through Adjutant-General Powell, an invitation to the Canadian militia-forces and the members of the Provincial Associations to participate in their annual prize-meeting at Creedmoor. His Excellency, who is a crack small-bore shot, has also received an invitation to compete in the matches. It is hardly probable he will take part in the shooting; he may, however, pay Creedmoor a visit.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The National currency resolutions will probably be introduced into the House of Commons on Monday. An interesting debate is looked for. Work on paper currency in the Public Library here for some time past has been pretty well thumbed. Mr. Wallace, a Conservative of phenomenally advanced views, has charge of the resolutions, which affirm that money is a creation of the Government; that the Government, in granting issuing powers, prejudices the interest of the people, and ought to furnish a supply of money ample for the people's needs; that copper coins be legal-tender up to $1, and that paper tokens thereafter be legal-tender; that all debts previously contracted be paid in the terms of the contract, but that gold contracts be thereafter illegal; that this currency be converted into land-scrip or Dominion bonds, bearing interest; that the land-scrip be of $100, $500, and $1,000 denominations; that the bonds be of $20, $50, $100, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000,—the bonds of $100 and under to be payable in five years in Dominion money, and to be legal-tender,—the bonds over $100 to be payable in twenty years, and to be transferable on the order of the party in whose favor they were first issued; and that, to save inconvenience to the banks, they be given National currency in exchange for their note-circulation, they granting a bond to the Dominion therefor. There are other resolutions, but these are the chief.

THE TUNNEL.

Mr. Tillinghast, of the New York Central, and W. K. Muir, of the Canada Southern Railway, and other influential gentlemen, are here to consult with the Minister of Public Work in regard to the tunneling of the Detroit River. The principal steamboat and vessel-owners, captains, and insurance-men in Canada have signed a document approving of the building of the tunnel.

THE ST. LAWRENCE BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Committee on Railways and Canals, Mr. Kelloge, of the Buffalo Bridge Company, was nominated, and gave it as his opinion that the St. Lawrence could easily be bridged at Coteau, the span over the channel being 200 feet. The building of the bridge would not interfere with navigation. A river pilot concurred in the

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HOLIDAY SCHEME.

oll has brought in a bill to make ly a statutory holiday. Eight he brought in a bill to end, but withdrew it of the Government, ostensibly on strong anti-Confederate feeling Nova Scotia. The Government establishing a national holiday other than the Queen's birthday, and the bill will probably be defeated.

MAYOR RIVARD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 8.—During Mayor Rivard's visit to Ottawa, from which he has just returned, his Worship paid his respects in person to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and had also an interview with Maj. De Winton, the Governor-General's Secretary, with reference to the projected visit of his Excellency and her Royal Highness to Montreal on the occasion of the celebration in this city of the Queen's birthday. In answer to the inquiry as to what were the wishes of the Governor-General regarding the manner in which the city should entertain its distinguished visitors, Maj. De Winton replied that his Excellency desired that, in the presence of the prevalent distress among the poor classes, the city should spend no money for their entertainment. He stated that it was desired that the Mayor and Corporation should simply attend at the railway-depot to receive the Vice-regal party on their arrival, which would be on Friday, the 23d of May, whence they would proceed to the Windsor Hotel. On the following day, the 24th, his Excellency and her Royal Highness would attend the grand military review, and on Monday would open the new Art-Gallery. Sunday, the 25th, will be a day of quiet for the Marquis, it being the anniversary of the death of his lamented mother. The Viceregal party would leave on Monday evening or Tuesday morning. As for the part the Corporation will take in entertaining the Brooklyn regiment during their visit on the same occasion, his Worship the Mayor is of the opinion that the Council will grant no vote for that purpose, and says that no action will be taken in the matter anyway by the Corporation until they are approached by the military officers.

HOE.

Hoe & Co., New York press-manufacturers, have entered an action against the proprietors of the *Evening Post* for $5,500 for a press which the defendants rented for six months, and were then to deliver free at New York. There being a difference of opinion as to who should pay the customs-duty under the contract, the action has been taken to settle it.

THE DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY

are building two steamships, 330 feet long, thirty-nine feet beam, and 3,200 tons gross, to carry cattle between this port and England.

LOWER WAGES.

There is a rumor of a 10 per cent reduction in the wages on the Grand Trunk Railway.

SMALL-POX.

A most malignant type of small-pox is at present prevailing at Lachine; and, with two exceptions, it has been confined to French Canadians. The Catholic clergy have advised their congregations to have their children vaccinated.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE BRIDGE AT COTEAU

across the St. Lawrence River, there is reason to believe that the Parliamentary Committee have virtually decided to dispose of the question by proposing to grant the powers asked for on condition that a bridge be built on the high level, instead of a drawbridge, so as to allow vessels to pass underneath it; and this, it is confidently hoped by the promoters of the scheme, will serve to overthrow it, inasmuch as the building of a high-level bridge on this site is impracticable, for the reason that the bank of the river on both sides is very low.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—A Victoria dispatch says: In Parliament yesterday the leader of the Government asked the House to adjourn till the 16th inst., as he hoped by that time to get definite information regarding the railway. Adjournment was carried unanimously.

Public opinion indorses the action of the House. The general wish is expressed that a peaceful solution of the difficulty may be arrived at if possible.

Since adjournment telegrams have been received at Ottawa stating that the construction will be commenced this year, and the railway policy announced after Easter.

The *Colonist* intimates that sectional and route differences must be buried, and the people of the island and mainland rest satisfied with railway construction anywhere within the province.

STADACONA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, April 8.—It is reported that the Stadacona Fire & Life Insurance Company, having reinsured all its outstanding risks, has applied to the Government for the release of its securities. The fire-deposits are in the hands of the Receiver-General.

REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, April 8.—The Governors have been asked to arrange that a review of 5,000 militiamen and volunteers be held in Toronto in September, when the Governor-General and the Princess Louise visit this city.

THREAT.

The Hon. W. P. Howland, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, was recently the recipient of a postal-card containing a threat against his life. It warned him that he had only ten days to live, and was signed by a resident of Centre street.

ROLLING MILLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, April 8.—A Cleveland Company is about to resuscitate the Hamilton Rolling Mills. They expect to be in full blast on the 1st of May, and to employ 300 men. The city has given them free water and exemption from taxes for seven years.

WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CATHERINES, April 8.—There are sixty vessels in the Welland Canal, awaiting the opening of navigation.

A RAID.

OTTAWA, April 8.—It is reported that the Indians at Lapelle River have seized the Government stores there, not from any rebellious design, but probably from hunger, have the raid has arisen.

LORNE AND LOUISE.

Correspondence New York World.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—All the glories of the Campbells," says a tradition of the House of Argyll, "shall be renewed in the first chief who in the hue of his locks shall be like unto Ian Roy Cean." Ian Roy Cean was John the Redhead, the second Duke, and the Marquis of Lorne is the first of the line like unto him in the hue of his locks. This tradition was at least partially fulfilled when the Marquis married the daughter of his sovereign, and the social brilliancy of his career in Canada promises to complete the fulfillment. Parliament will be prorogued about the 15th of May, and his Excellency and the Princess will forthwith visit the Province of Ontario. On the 24th of May, the Queen's birthday, they will attend the grand review at Montreal, in which the Thirteenth Brooklyn Regiment and two or three Vermont corps will take part. Thence they will proceed leisurely to Quebec, where the Duke of Argyll will arrive in the second week in June for a four-months' visit to his son and Royal daughter-in law. A week later they will greet Rear-Admiral the Duke of Edinburg at Halifax, who will succeed Admiral Inglefield in command of the North American squadron. July, August, and September will be passed at Halifax, the party being joined by Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Colin Campbell, the Marquis' brother, Mr. Eustace Balfour, who will marry Lady Elizabeth, the Marquis' second sister, in a few days; Earl Percy, heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Northumberland, and husband of Lady Edith, the Marquis' eldest sister; and probably Lord Rosebery and wife. Such a pilgrimage of aristocrats has not sought out North America since the halcyon days of the French regime.

HALIFAX

is an appropriate rendezvous for the chiefs of the clan Campbell. A large part of the population of Nova Scotia, and indeed of the maritime provinces generally, is of Scottish ancestry, and the Gaelic is a living tongue there. In the last Parliament Mr. Campbell, the member for Victoria, N. S., could scarcely make himself understood in English, but he was eloquent in the Gaelic. The Highlanders began to pour into this region in 1745, the disastrous year when the Jacobite cause was shattered on Culloden Moor. Ruined by the troubles of the first half of that century, fled hither to escape attainder, and in later times they were joined by Highlanders from the regiments disbanded in Lower Canada and the American colonies. The southern section of Cape Breton is inhabited almost wholly by Highlanders, though the purity of the stock has suffered from intermarriage with Acadians and Micmacs. These people cling with true Celtic devotion to the religion of their fathers. Every year on the feast-day of Ste. Anne, the patroness of Canada, they gather on Chapel Island, in one of the arms of Bras d'Or Lake, and after mass indulge in Highland games and dances to the drone and skirl of a hundred bagpipes. Although their Jacobite ancestors came here to avoid the penalty for treason, they are exuberantly loyal to the reigning family, and the Princess will receive a hearty welcome. Their Excellencies and party will spend some weeks at Campbellton, N. B., the best salmon-fishing station on the Restigouche. This is a purely Highland settlement, having been founded by Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, one of the early Governors of New Brunswick and a native of Argyleshire. Many of these old Highland settlements have been swallowed up by the French Canadians. Even the Scotch cannot withstand the fecundity of that race, which in 1760, at the time of the surrender, numbered only 65,000 souls, and now numbers over 1,500,000. Halifax is already preparing for the festivities. What with the viceregal party, the Duke of Edinburg, and the officers of the fleet and the garrison, the quaint old city expects to renew those youthful days when the Duke of Kent made merry there. The Duchess of Edinburg will not accompany her husband.

THE RAG-BABY AND THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Rideau Hall is just now a melancholy place. The Princess is in mourning for her nephew, Prince Waldemar, of Germany, and the Marquis is assailed with the rag-baby. Over forty members of the Commons have declared for a national paper currency. The movement is growing and promises to become an important issue before long. The arguments employed are those with which the people of the United States are familiar,—bloated monopolists, goldbugs, Shylocks of Lombard street, etc. It is seriously contended that the Government should print $200,000,000 irredeemable notes, $100,000,000 to relieve the prevailing distress and the other to build the Canada Pacific Railway. The future of that great work is not a bright one. Already nearly $20,000,000 have been sunk in it, and there is little or nothing to show for it beyond the surveyors' notes. It is divided into four sections, the first running from Lake Nipissing to Lake Superior; the second from Lake Superior to the Red River; the third from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains; and the fourth from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. On the first, third, and fourth sections nothing has been done of any importance, but the road between Lake Superior and the Red River is under way, and will probably be completed within two years. The entire road, which will be 2,700 miles long, will cost at least $150,000,000, a sum equal to the debt of the Dominion; while the cost of maintenance—for the idea that it would pay running expenses was long since abandoned—will not fall short of $4,000,000 a year. Politicians on both sides are convinced that it is too big an undertaking for four millions of people, and an attempt is to be made to secure the assistance of the Imperial Government. Sir John Macdonald will present the matter to the Colonial Secretary and ask the Government to help build the road as a quasi imperial work, but John Bull is hardly in the humor to listen to any such proposition, and it is expected that on the completion of the Lake Superior and Red River section the road will be abandoned. The British Columbians threaten to secede from the Confederation if this is done, but the prevailing opinion is that Canada cannot afford to ruin herself for the sake of conciliating the 15,000 people in the Pacific province.

"MASQUE OF WELCOME."

Preparations for the reception of their Excellencies are making at Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, and other Ontario towns, and the programme for Montreal is ready published. "Masque of Welcome" will be produced at the Academy of Music on a grand scale. The author, Mr. F. A. Dixon, formerly tutor to Lord Clandeboye, Earl Dufferin's eldest boy, is now in Montreal drilling the principal characters. Additions of great merit have been made to the piece. A new scene devised by the Princess has been added. It represents the Viceregal life under the old French regime, and the language and songs are French throughout. In those days the Governor dwelt in the Chateau St. Louis, at Quebec, and once a year received the homage of the seigniors. His Excellency sat in a state chair surmounted by the *fleur de lis* and the arms of his Most Christian Majesty. Round about stood his staff and the high officers of the Court. The Seignior, attired in evening dress and wearing a sword, was ushered in by the Clerk of the Roll, and, having delivered up his sword to that functionary, knelt before the Governor and repeated the ancient oath of fidelity and allegiance, after which a memorandum of the ceremony was drawn up by the Attorney-General and countersigned by the proper officers. This over, the Governor led the way into the ball-room, where the company danced the stately dances of the period until far into the night. This is an outline of the scene with which the Princess is credited. Many of the old French songs will be introduced, and the costumes will be faithfully reproduced.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

At Hooley's, last night, the Hess troupe gave "The Chimes of Normandy." The cast was the same as on the occasion of its presentation by the company some months ago, save that the part of *Mignonette* was taken by Miss Randall instead of Miss Montague. The house was a good one, much larger than on Monday evening, and was so liberal in its encores as to add at least half-an-hour to the ordinary length of the entertainment. The applause, it is but just to say, was well deserved, as the work was done charmingly. Mrs. Seguin was in admirable voice, and sang "When I'm by thy side," and "Let go—you hurt my hand," with especial sweetness and power. Miss Randall was daintily arch; Messrs. Castle and Turner were pleasingly melodious; Mr. Seguin was solemnly ludicrous; and Mr. Peakes—last, but by no means least—was positively grand, his warmly-colored delineation of the miser securing him a double call before the curtain. What with pretty music, nice singing, effective acting, a large audience, and plenty of enthusiasm, there was a good time all around.

This afternoon Balfe's "Rose of Castile" will be presented, with Miss Montague as *Elvira;* and this evening Miss Abbott will take her first benefit in Chicago, her native city. Masse's "Paul and Virginia" will be given, for the first time in this city. Mr. Castle will sing the role of *Paul*, and Mr. Seguin *Meala*, a slave. The cast embraces all the favorites of the company. "Paul and Virginia" created the wildest excitement recently in New Orleans, where Miss Abbott first sang the opera. Her love-scenes are said to be the most ardent ever witnessed on the lyric stage, the music is exactly in her voice, and there is no doubt that the opera will be well received here.

BICK'S RAMBLES THROUGH INDIA.

The delightful entertainments which have been yielding so much pleasure and instruction during the past month to those who have been fellow-voyagers of Judge Bick in his "Tours" will come to a close with the present week. At present the route of travel leads through that mysterious and romantic land of India, and those who have not yet joined the excursions in other countries will find a rich reward in the time spent in rambling among the prehistoric ruins and colossal relics of a bygone period, when religious Titans were architects, and centuries of labor was concentrated in erecting temples so vast that time itself has been unable to destroy them. To the student of history as well as to the tourist for pleasure, few countries, if any, offer such a fascination as does land of fanaticism and caste, whose social foundations were laid in the very beginning of the world's history, and in whose picturesque and prehistoric architecture is seen a civilization which rivals that of Greece and our boasted modern progress. It is doubtful if even a journey actually made through the country could impart a more full and satisfactory idea of its principal features than is obtained from the "Rambles" on which Judge Bick takes his tourists, for his seventeen years' residence in the country has familiarized him with its every important characteristic, which make his descriptions full of value and interest, while his admirable selection of views and his remarkable Euryscope brings the country itself right to our doors. The views last night were particularly fine, leading over the perpetual snow-peaks and glaciers of the Hymalaya Mountains into the sacred City of Umritsur, through the Lohne and Cashmere Valleys. Many ladies must have been surprised to hear that their camel's-hair shawls had never a single camel's hair in them, and the views showing the spinning of the goat's-wool out of which they are made, as well as the curious facts connected with their manufacture, were not the least interesting portions of the Judge's lecture. His description of the Tank of Immutability and his visit to its fabulously rich temple with Prince Leopold of Austria as well as the sketch of the religious faith and doctrines of the country, was absorbingly interesting. No one has been heard in Chicago who has such an intimate and thorough knowledge of India's customs, politics, social and religious castes, and the reasons for them, as Judge Bick possesses. As an Ambassador, and subsequently as a Civil Judge, he gained a complete knowledge of the country, and independently of the views he presents his lectures are of such value that it can be readily understood how he was able to repeat them many times in Boston. To-night he travels through the Cawnpore and Lucknow districts, made memorable by the Sepoy rebellions. To-morrow being Holy Thursday, by request he will give a special matinee, presenting a tour through the Holy Land and Jerusalem. In the evening to-morrow he travels through Southern India.

HAVERLY'S.

Denman Thompson as *Josh Whitcomb* at Haverly's proves to be an attraction second only to Her Majesty's Opera. Last night scores of people were turned away for want of room.—something which has never happened at the "Old Post-Office" except in the case of the opera company above mentioned.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Caroline Richings-Bernard takes a benefit in Baltimore May 9, when will be produced Victor Masse's "Les Noces de Jeannette."

Mme. Gerster takes her farewell benefit in New York on Thursday evening, the 10th, assisted by Rummel, Mills, Fritzsch, and full orchestra.

"Pinafore" shows signs of decadence. This week will end it in Chicago, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, but it still holds the stage in New York.

Maurice Grau inaugurates a short season of opera-bouffe at Booth's Theatre next Saturday evening, with Aimee at the head of his troupe. "Le Petit Duc" will be given.

Speaking of the *Inter-Ocean's* absolute inability to see any humor in "Pinafore," the Philadelphia *Times* remarks that it is not to be wondered at, as "an organ that would seriously support John A. Logan for United States Senator would hardly be expected to contemplate anything in the light of a burlesque."

The sale of seats for the next Pruitt symphony concert will commence this morning at Root & Sons' music-store. The prospects are good for a large attendance at this the closing concert of the series, and the home audience will be increased by suburban excursions. The concert will be given Wednesday evening, the 16th inst.

Gilbert's new burlesque—the successor of "Pinafore"—will probably be first produced in this country in Philadelphia, Mr. Gemmill, the proprietor of the Chestnut Street Theatre, having been the first American manager to secure the right from the author. The plot of the new piece turns upon a burglary committed by six thieves, who fall in love with six young ladies in the house they came to rob before the arrival of six policemen.

The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston will give Bach's "Passion Music" on Good Friday and "Judas Maccabæus" on Easter Sunday. The soloists for the "Passion Music" are Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Edith Abell, Mr. W. Courtney, Mr. John F. Winch, Mr. M. W. Whitney, Edouard Remenyi, leading and solo violinist; for "Judas Maccabæus," Miss Fanny Kellogg, Miss Edith Abell, Mr. W. Courtney, Mr. M. W. Whitney, Carl Zerrahn, conductor, B. J. Lang, organist.

Mr. Gotthold Carlberg ends his series of symphony concerts at Chickering Hall this week. On Thursday afternoon the public rehearsal will take place for the concert on Saturday night. Miss Henrietta Beebe and Herr August Wilhelmj will be the soloists. Following is the programme: Beethoven's "Coriolan" overture, op. 62; Bubinstein's Concerto for violin (new); Asger Hamerik's "Love Scene," Entr'acte from the opera "Tovelille," op. 13 (new); Mozart's aria (for soprano) "Non temer, amato bene"; Vieuxtemps' "Reverie" for violin, and Schubert's Ninth Symphony.

The programme for the next concert of the Oratorio Society of New York Thursday evening, the 17th, begins with the two parts of Kiel's "Christus" oratorio (new), and follows with Handel's "Largo" for violin solo (Wilhelmj soloist), string orchestra and organ; Mozart's "Ave Verum" for soli (Miss Antonia Henne, mezzo soprano; Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, contralto; Mr. Jacob Graff, tenor, and Mr. A. E. Stoddard, baritone) and string orchestra; Wagner's chorale from the "Meistersinger"; an air for contralto, with violin obligato from Bach's "Matthew Passion" music (Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox and Herr August Wilhelmj), and ends with the march from Beethoven's "Ruins of Athens," for chorus and orchestra.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Cribbed from Boston Sunday Herald.

Over 250 persons of theatrical repute have died the past year.

Edgar L. Davenport, son of the late E. L. Davenport, is on the stage under the name of H. G. Davis.

Jervis McEntee is painting a series of twelve portraits of Edwin Booth in the characters for which the actor is famous.

The proceeds of the Philadelphia benefit, added to the subscriptions, will raise the fund for Ben Porter's widow to about $6,000.

The last man to attain to fortune is Frank Drew, who is said to have fallen heir to $20,000, which is waiting for him in England.

Denman Thompson made such a hit in "Joshua Whitcomb" at the St. Louis Olympic that he will play a second engagement there next week.

George H. Griffiths, leading "old man" at the Philadelphia Chestnut, has a hobby, which is teaching children music, and he has organized a school with 260 pupils.

A Brooklyn paper says that Manager Nunnemacher, in his approaching marriage, will take the advice of the dictionary advertisements: "Get the best—get Webster."

Mr. Florence denies the current report that he recently made $250,000 by lucky investments in mining stocks, and says: "Every dollar that I have ever had I have got by solid work and hard knocks."

Mary Anderson has scruples against playing in Passion week, and is resting in New York, preparatory to opening in Brooklyn on Easter Monday. She has added *Beatrice* in "Much Ado About Nothing" to her repertoire.

The report that Miss Stella Boniface's voice had been injured by her recent illness is denied by her mother in a letter to her uncle, Mr. Nat D. Jones. The charming young actress will suffer no permanent injury whatever, her physician says.

Mr. Joseph Bradford has received an order from Robson and Crane for a new play. The piece will be a drama instead of a farce-comedy like "Our Bachelors," and it is understood that the two comedians have furnished valuable suggestions as to the plot.

Mabel Santley, of the Rentz Female Minstrels, was arraigned and tried in the Criminal Court at San Francisco on March 26 on the charge of giving an indelicate exhibition at the Standard Theatre, and was found guilty. The other members of the company, arrested at the same time, were to be arraigned the next day.

A number of prominent clergymen of Boston have witnessed Mr. Fechter's impersonation of *Edmond Dantes* at the Howard Athenæum the past week, among them the Rev. M. J. Savage, who occupied a box on Wednesday evening, and apparently enjoyed to the utmost the performance of the distinguished actor.

The Union Square company of New York does not go to California this season to play "The Banker's Daughter," as originally planned, but instead will play in Boston (at the Park) and Chicago (at Haverly's) in June and July, and after a short rest will go to Philadelphia to open the new Park Theatre.

The future fate of the Globe Theatre, Boston, is already the subject of discussion in professional circles. It is understood that Manager Stetson has the best chance of being its next lessee. There are rumors, however, that the theatre will be pulled down, and another and smaller one, the same size as the Globe that was destroyed by fire, will be built in its place.

WO IN ISRAEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The Secretary of State to-day received the following curious letter from Chicago, dated April 5, which seems to show that there is trouble up on West Madison street:

George H. Harlow, Secretary of State: We, the Committee of the Chart of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, do here beg of you not to grant no chart in the name of Israel in the State of Ills. There is some parties draw out from us, are gowing to try to get a chart in part of our name, and call themself the Host of Israel. All belong to ours. But thay dont want to be govern by ours. So pleas dont give them enny chart in the name of Israel, or Host of Israel, & obiuge the Committee.

Very Respectfuly Mrs. Mary Louisa Brown, President, Mrs. Mary Ann Hill, Vice-President, Mrs. Mary R. Mitchell, Treasurer, P. D. Thomas, Secretary, Mrs. M. L. Brown, No. 492 West Madison st.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION CASES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day counsel for defendants in the election cases moved to quash the entire panel of grand and petit jurors, on the ground that the list from which the juries are to be made up was not drawn in conformity with the law or in compliance with the order of the Court; and, further, that the persons so drawn were not properly or sufficiently summoned. The Court, at the request of the United States District-Attorney, adjourned consideration of the objections until to-morrow to give the prosecution time to prepare an answer.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—Mrs. Margaret Sweet, a pioneer of this county, and a leading Methodist in this section of country, died to-day, at an advanced age.

ON THE WAR-PATH.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says: A special from Wichita states that news thought to be reliable reached there to-day that the Cheyenne Indians are on the war-path. They broke away from the camp and started in the direction of Western Kansas. Agent Mills and an army officer who went to remonstrate were ordered to leave.

TALMAGE.

He Declares that He Was Born an Innovation, and Has Remained an Innovation Ever Since.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Talmage trial was slow to-day. The defense finished cross-examining Mr. Hathaway, but got little satisfaction out of him. His most interesting replies were these: There were some influences in the Tabernacle very contaminating. There were some persons there whose influence I considered bad. When I spoke to Dr. Talmage about going to Princeton, he said: "Oh, you're prepared well enough now. Wade right in up to your chin. I'll get you a place." I said that might do for him, but would not for me. It was Dr. Talmage's pet idea to have the Tabernacle a free church, and he always opposed any other plan. The application for pews was so worded by the Trustees as to dodge the question of pew-rent. The people were not deceived by what Dr. Talmage said, they got so used to it. I believe Dr. Talmage got so used to dealing in hyperbole that he did not know he lied. If a man tells a lie so big nobody believes it there is no harm in it. I can't say whether Dr. Talmage knew he was telling falsehoods or not, he is put together so differently from any other man I ever knew. He told me once that when he was born he was an innovation, and that he had been an innovation ever since."—to digest which Talmagean statement the Presbytery adjourned.

ALMOST A MURDER.

The Outcome of a Saloon Row.

A stabbing affray occurred at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the saloon of Deiners & Heinschmidt, No. 681 Blue Island avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, between Charles Krueger and John Ritter. The latter was under the influence of liquor, and was several times requested to keep quiet. Krueger was playing cards in one corner of the room with three companions, and Ritter kept bothering him by telling the others what cards he held, and annoying him other ways. Some words passed between them, when Ritter threatened to carry his opponent out doors upon his little finger. Words came to blows, and Krueger quickly settled the encounter by cutting him with a large-bladed pocket-knife. He then went out the front door. Ritter was found to have received a severe wound across the left side of the head, which severed the temporal artery, and another gash across the left wrist. He bled profusely, and had it not been for the prompt arrival of Dr. E. Eberlein the man would have died to death.

Krueger was arrested at 9 o'clock in the evening at N. Hoelzel's grocery, at the corner of Thirteenth and Paulina streets. He is a young German, 21 years of age, and lives with his uncle at No. 180 Hastings street. He freely owns up to the cutting, but claims that Ritter assaulted him first and made himself generally offensive.

Late at night it was reported from the Hinman Street Police Station that Ritter was dying, but a TRIBUNE reporter, who visited his home, No. 225 Thirteenth place, at 2 o'clock in the morning, found him in an improved condition. He had been very low from the loss of blood, and had Drs. Eberlein, Sterl, and several others in attendance. The flow of blood was stopped, and then the physicians considered their patient beyond all danger. He will doubtless recover.

FLYING FROM BULLDOZERS.

Louisiana and Other Southern States Reaping the Fruits of Cruelty and Political Ostracism.

Correspondence New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The remarkable movement of colored people from the South to the West is exciting much attention here, as well as considerable alarm in the South. It is due to two causes,—locating the blacks as laborers out of their earnings, and bulldozing them as citizens out of their right to a free ballot. At present, the most marked phases of this movement are seen in Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina. Letters from Tennessee, especially from the southern and western counties, indicate its progress there. In South Carolina, though there has been no visible movement made yet there is a strongly organized movement on foot among the better classes of the colored people. For the last four years there has been a marked desire among the most enterprising negroes in the black counties of Georgia to get away to Texas. So extensive has this been that the Georgia Legislature has prohibited agents from inducing laborers to leave the State. Alabama has not yet fallen into line so far as heard from. In South Carolina Messrs. Rainey, Cain, Smalls, Nash, and most of the prominent colored leaders, sympathize with the immigration scheme. In Louisiana Pinchback, Menard, and others support it. Senator Bruce lends it his countenance in Mississippi. It is quite probable that the Nashville Convention will take action in the same line by appointing an Executive Committee to gather information and look after the whole matter.

Perhaps the most practical action yet had is seen in the feeling manifested in the great railroad enterprises now in progress in the West toward this laboring element. Jay Gould, for the Union Pacific, has, it is reported, recently intimated a desire to employ 1,000 colored men on favorable terms on the Utah Central Road. Mr. Huntingdon, for the Central and Southern Pacific Roads, will give employment this fall in Arizona to 1,000 men. Ex-Senator Patterson, who is now in the service of the Southern Pacific Road, and will reside in Tucson hereafter, has taken this matter in hand in conjunction with leading colored Republicans of his former State. It is believed that Arizona will be able to find employment for several thousand of these people. The country is well adapted to them, and the people will be very glad to replace the Chinese, who are now going there, with American colored laborers. The colored people will do well, without doubt, in New Mexico and Arizona. The Indian Territory, if open to settlement, would afford available homes for thousands. There are nearly 12,000 people of color, formerly their slaves, citizens of, or residents in, the various Indian Nations. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has also indicated a purpose to employ in New Mexico a large force of colored laborers. The Pacific Railroad has agreed to carry colored emigrants from Omaha, who may be going to Southern California and Arizona, if they arrive in bodies at Omaha, at the rate of 1 cent per mile, or thereabout, which would make the cost of the whole journey from the Missouri River to Maricopa Wells, the terminus until next winter of the Southern Pacific, not over $30. There is a decided inclination at the California end of the transcontinental roads to encourage emigration thither, and to that end fares are likely to be largely reduced, and the second-class accommodations largely increased.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The removal of the colored residents from the northern portion of this State has reached a magnitude that has at length forced itself on the attention of the people here. Already the planting interests in the region affected by the fever of leaving are suffering, and it is now impossible to make a calculation of the ultimate results, as the exodus continues.

The parishes chiefly affected by it are Morehouse, Madison, Upper Tensas, East Carroll, Ouachita, and Richland, to which might be added the adjoining counties of Mississippi,—Hinds, Issaquena, and Washington. This was known pre-eminently as the "bulldozed" district, and has ever been fertile of election emissions. It is computed that up to date about 5,000 colored persons have left this region, and the Anchor Line of steamboats, which plies between Vicksburg and St. Louis, takes them to the latter place at half price, where they are met by the Kansas Immigration Committee. They sell out their little stock, such as mules, etc., at great sacrifices, and one caravan of travelers going in the direction of Vicksburg to meet the boats communicates the fever to the negroes, among whom it passes, and thus the volume of emigrants increases. It is said that agents of the Kansas Pacific Road have been among them, and have circulated pamphlets containing tempting illustrations of high colored life in Kansas, which readily take captive the colored man's fancy. For instance, a negro is represented as heroically lassoing a buffalo going through a rich corn field, and again he is seen serenely sitting under a comfortable vine and fig tree of his own, surrounded by squirrel, coon, rabbit, and chicken, so dear to his heart. The country colored man, being devoid of the quality of suspicion, soon finds his imagination filled with the El Dorado described by the pamphlets, and being a creature of impulse, and given to follow, he is easily induced to action. He loves the bright,—the bright in promise as the bright in dress,—and the higher the coloring the more rapturous the effect.

What is the cause of this exodus? This is a question frequently asked here, and answered from different standpoints, with great show of plausibility. The Republican says it has been "bulldozing" in the past, which promises a repetition of the same sort of treatment during the election this year following the Constitutional Convention; while the Democrat asks how, if "bulldozing" is the cause, did not the negroes go away much before this? To this the Republican replies that no opportunity presented itself before, and, apart from this, the colored men desire to be out of the way when the next election takes place. The weight of evidence is in favor of the latter plea. A temptation and a facility to leave have been presented which never reached them before, and the terrors of past elections ring admonishingly in their ears. It is not to be wondered, then, that they should avail themselves largely of this opportunity of escape.

The New Orleans *Observer*, a Republican journal, accounts for the migration as follows:

The migration of colored laborers from all the bulldozed and adjoining parishes in Louisiana and Mississippi is then a natural movement, begotten from the lawless acts and avowed purpose of the class misgoverning and ruining these States as self-announced examiners of intelligence and integrity. To date from information, the *Observer*, through its agents in the parishes immediately interested, has carefully gleaned there have been about 3,500 colored people—men, women, and children—who have left North Louisiana and other sections of the State for Kansas. Tensas, Concordia, Madison, and Ouachita Parishes have contributed to this quota. Natchitoches Parish will probably be entirely depopulated of its colored laborers, as the movement, now begun there, has, we learn, assumed such proportions as to eventually leave few reliable laborers therein. Caddo and adjoining parishes in Northwestern Louisiana will increase the exodus, the failure of the Government to convict any of the lawless ruffians of these communities for their assaults on citizenship increasing the fervor of the migration movement.

CHASED BY AN ALLIGATOR.

Swimming for Life and Escaping by Diving in the Narbuddha.

New York Sun.

"Alligators," said Maj. Springle; "of course there are alligators in India. Half the rivers upcountry swarm with them, and they abound in the tanks, as the large shallow ponds so numerous on the plains are called. In Kurrachee, close to the entrance to the Persian Gulf, they have a tank stocked with what they call tame ones; and visitors can (and do) buy goats for a rupee each, and throw them in to the reptiles. And their rushing at a goat and tearing it to pieces is a spectacle to make a man forswear fresh water bathing in India.

"Yet the majority of the people in India, and especially the natives, hold that an alligator is not dangerous to a human being. I have heard the same thing said in Florida, and, for all I know, it may, for the most part, be true. But I had an adventure once that convinced me that a man who wants to bathe had better content himself with the conveniences afforded, however imperfectly, by his own bath-room than venture into a river inhabited by alligators.

"About sixteen miles from Jubbulpore are the Marble Rocks, one of the sights of the Central Provinces. The Narbuddha, which at that point is very deep and narrow, flows slowly for about half a mile between perpendicular walls of pure white marble. Two hundred feet overhead, the rocks on either side taper toward each other, and when the moonlight is streaming down through the narrow aperture, illumining the river and the white cliffs that border it, the excursionist, floating in a flat-bottomed boat on the water, finds himself amid a scene that may well make him doubt whether Hans Andersen's pictures of fairy land are wholly imaginary.

"One Sunday morning a few years ago I and two friends started in a bullock wagon for the Marble Rocks. The Narbuddha is a winding river, and five miles from Jubbulpore we had to cross it for the first time in a large boat. When we reached the fording place we were all terribly heated

WASHINGTON.

Democrats Yearning for the Capture of the Greenback Skeleton.

A Fight in the Dark Between the Eastern and Western Wings of the Party.

Thurman's Henchmen Battling Manfully, but Finding Up-Hill Work.

Debate in the House on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The Army Bill Reported Without Amendment in the Senate.

Senate Attempt to Pass the Test-Oath Repeal Bill Separately.

Such Legislation Needed in the Interest of Southern Ballot-Box Stuffers.

Movement in Favor of Additional Silver Legislation.

COALITION SCHEME.

THE DEMOCRATS ANGLING FOR THE GREENBACK VOTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The movement of the Ohio Democrats here to secure an alliance with the Greenbackers for the fall campaign has a much wider significance than a mere effort to carry Ohio. It was conceived by the friends of Senator Thurman and in his interest for the Presidency as against Senator Bayard and the Eastern hard-money wing of the party. It was held by the Thurman men that if the Ohio Democrats could be brought to indorse the platform demanding the substitution of greenbacks for the National-bank circulation, the free coinage of silver, and the placing of silver bullion on an equality with gold, it would then be easy to capture the Greenback party; and by running pronounced paper inflationists like Gen. Ewing for Governor, the Democrats could carry Ohio. Such a success, it is held by the friends of Thurman, would, in view of the importance of securing the Electoral vote of Ohio, compel the Eastern Democrats to

ACCEPT THURMAN.

It is intended that he shall be the most prominent speaker in the coming campaign as a candidate for the Presidency. Those who are at work in the movement believe that by this condition they can forestall the action of the Eastern Democrats, and compel them to yield to the Western Democratic ideas of finance. Heretofore, the Eastern Democrats have held that the necessity of carrying the Electoral vote of New York to the election of a Democratic President would oblige Western Democrats to waive their soft-money heresies, and support a candidate acceptable to New York. This move of the Thurman men is for the purpose of

TURNING THE TABLES

on the Eastern Democrats, and claiming that as the Greenbackers and Democrats at the West have agreed to act together they will unitedly constitute the controlling element in the party, and each must yield and accept such a candidate as Thurman, and such a platform as will secure the capture of the Greenback organization. The Thurman men claim that a marked success in Ohio by a union with the Greenbackers would be a notice to Eastern Democrats that no such man as Senator Bayard could be elected President if nominated.

Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, expresses to his friends his belief that the forcing of the extra session was

A MOST UNFORTUNATE BLUNDER,

and that in the debate which has thus far progressed the Democrats have suffered severely before the country. He even goes so far as to say that, in his opinion, the session and the debate already had have lost the Democrats a million votes. He sees no prospect of the party recovering any ground as the discussion progresses; but, on the contrary, admits that nothing can be said which will better the situation. There is no doubt but that his views are shared by a number of prominent Democrats here.

ESTIMATES.

The Democrats in their programme for a fusion in the Western States with the Greenbackers base their claims to success upon the following estimates of the relative strength of the parties in the States named, which they say have been compiled from the late election returns: In Michigan the Republicans had last year on the election for a Governor 45 per cen of the vote cast, the Democrats 29 per cent, and the Greenback-Nationals 26 per cent, and the two united could thus hope to defeat the Republicans.

Again, that in Illinois the Republicans had in 1876 59¼ per cent of the total vote, and the Democrats 46¼ per cent, and the Nationals the rest, giving the Republicans a very small majority over all, but that the Greenback-National vote in the State increased from 17,233 in 1876 to 58,125 last year, and to combine it now with the Democratic vote would enable the coalition to carry the State in 1880.

Again, that in 1876 the Republicans in Iowa had 58¾ per cent of the vote, and the Democrats only 38¼ per cent, the rest being scattering, but that last year the Republicans had but 51¾ per cent of the vote, and the Democrats and Inflationists together the rest, and that a complete coalition, with hard work, could carry the State.

IN INDIANA,

in 1878, the Democrats and Greenbackers together had 58¾ per cent of the vote.

In Maine, in 1878, the Republicans had 45 per cent of the total vote, the Democrats 22 per cent, and the Nationals 33 per cent, giving a coalition 55 per cent of the total.

In New Hampshire, in 1878, the Republicans had only 50½ per cent of the vote; the Democrats 41 per cent, and the Nationals 12½.

In Colorado, last year, the Republicans had only a trifling majority over all, the Democrats having 40¾ per cent, and the Nationals nearly 9¾ per cent.

In Connecticut last year, on the State ticket, the Republicans had not a majority over all, the Democrats and Greenbackers added together having 52¾ per cent of the total vote, while for Congressmen, where extra efforts were made, the Republicans had only 156 majority in the State over all.

WON'T HAVE IT.

Leading Greenbackers here say that there will be no coalition in Ohio. They say that the Thurman men have already approached them here, and have offered to allow them to make a platform in Ohio, and to choose all offices on ticket except that of Governor. These offers the Greenbackers say they have rejected, for the reason that they do not believe in a coalition. They have been sold out by the Democrats here and elsewhere, and they believe they have strength enough to whip both parties.

THE TEST-OATH.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The opposition of Senator Edmunds to the repeal of the jurors' test-oath in the Senate to-day will attract attention. Democratic newspapers will undoubtedly insist that it shows the hypocrisy of some Republican assertions. No Republican has been authorized to speak for the party on this question, and the more lawyers like Edmunds examine it the less they are inclined to favor the repeal of the jurors' test-oath. For that matter, now that the crusade against the Republican War-legislation has been formally opened by the announcement of Joe Blackburn that "We do not propose to stop until every vestige of the War-legislation is torn from the statute-books," there are few Republicans who desire to aid the Democrats in their unholy purpose. The section, 820, which presents the test-oath, after citing rebellion or aid to rebellion as causes of disqualification, contains this clause: "Or to have resisted or to be about to resist with force of arms the execution of the laws of the United States." This language, Senator Edmunds and other Republicans will claim, does not refer to the Rebellion, but may operate now to prevent White-Liners, Red-Shirts, and thugs of all kinds who continue to defeat the Federal Election laws, or Moonshiners who seek to defy or have defied the Internal Revenue laws, from sitting on jurics to try members of their own league. This is a view which the Democrats have not taken of it.

THE REASON.

Urgent appeals from South Carolina Democrats and personal friends of the 250 ballot-box stuffers waiting trial before Judge Bond in the United States Court at Charleston, to hurry the repeal of the jurors' test-oath section of the Revised Statutes in order, doubtless, that the Southern jury-boxes might be filled up with ex-Confederates who sympathize with that class of criminals, prompted the introduction of the bill in the Senate. The measure was placed in charge of Senator Bayard, in expectation probably that with such a respectable sponsor no opposition would be offered. But the Republicans were not caught. They fully understood the motive that prompted the proceedings, and Senator Edmunds interposed the fatal objection which sent the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The Legislative bill contains the repeal of these identical sections, but the Democrats, anticipating a Presidential veto, evidently wished to take time by the forelock. In this case it suits a pressing party emergency in South Carolina to have the test-oath legislation rushed through as an independent measure.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House, after an hour of wrangling over precedents in a debate in Committee of the Whole, immediately proceeded with the Legislative Appropriation bill, and commenced the formal reading of it. After completing about two-thirds of the money parts of the bill without making any material amendments, the House adjourned. The bill is substantially that of the last session, with the exception of the political amendments. These have been modified in accordance with caucus dictation. Wherever there was an agreement in the last Congress between the two Houses, the present bill conforms to the conference report. Where there was no agreement, the items of the original House bill have been inserted. All general discussion on the bill was by unanimous consent postponed until

THE POLITICAL FEATURES

should be reached, and, in view of opposition manifested in the House to the customary list of speakers which is made up from time to time as members indicate their desire to speak, Mr. Blackburn, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, decided that he would recognize no list prepared before he had been appointed Chairman, but would recognize a list that might be prepared pending the first consideration of the bill. There was immediately a scramble from all parts of the hall by those who desired to speak, and some fifty members immediately gathered around the Speaker's desk, like bees about a sugar hogshead, anxious to be put down first on the list. Finally the disorder was so great that the presiding officer was compelled to appeal to the Sergeant-at-Arms. In this scramble

JUDGE KELLEY,

who to-day, in his efforts to trim towards both sides of the question and to represent the dignity of the Greenback party, characterized the revolutionary talk as Pickwickian, was the most successful. His name stands first. There is a great deal of bad feeling in the House over the apparent favoritism in the recognition of speakers by the presiding officer. Some of the Southern men feel particularly outraged, and, through Hooker, gave expression to this feeling to-day.

CAUCUS AGREEMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The House Committee on Rules met this afternoon for the purpose of considering the question which arose in the House this morning regarding the recognition of members desirous of participating in the general debate. It was decided that the custom of preparing lists, which for some time prevailed, is the most practicable, and the Committee will recommend its continuance, and that the Speaker or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole of the House on the State of the Union shall use his discretion in recognizing one of two or more members who shall attempt to address the House simultaneously. It was also agreed to recommend the increase of membership on the Judiciary Committee from eleven, as heretofore, to fifteen. The Committee will also favor a modification of Rule 145 of the House, so as to require a vote of at least three-fourths of the members present to suspend the rules, instead of two-thirds of the votes as now necessary.

The report of the Committee, covering the above and propositions previously agreed upon, will be submitted to the House to-morrow, and, as soon as the several recommendations are finally disposed of the Speaker will be able to announce the committees.

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

SOME OF ITS CAUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Mr. Tandy, of St. Louis, who brought to Washington yesterday a memorial in regard to the exodus of negroes from the South, has also some interesting documentary evidence of the unfair treatment of which the colored refugees complain, and which they declare makes it impossible for them to live longer in their old homes. Among the papers referred to are the original contracts and accounts current brought from Madison Parish, Louisiana, not far from Vicksburg, and other sections. These contracts show that the negroes are charged $10 a year rent for land which would hardly sell at that price if put upon the market. In the accounts current prices of provisions are outrageously exortionate, and there is hardly a single article for which the negroes are not required to pay at least

TWICE ITS ACTUAL VALUE.

The price of meal is put down at $2 per bushel, although it has rarely been worth more than $1, even in summer. Molasses is charged at $1.50 a gallon, for which 75 cents would be a large price, and tobacco at 50 cents a plug, one-third of a pound, which is worth about 60 cents per pound at retail. The charge for filling out a contract was $2.50. A Notary would do the same in New York or New England at a price ranging from 25 cents to $1. The payment for these advances was in every case secured by mortgage on or bill of sale of the crop of cotton to be raised by the negroes, and the proceeds of that are entered on the credit side of the account. In almost every instance there was a small balance against the colored planter, although, if only fair prices had been charged for provisions, a considerable balance would have appeared on the other side of the account.

THE TREASURY.

SECRETARY SHERMAN AND THE BOND CONVERSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Secretary Sherman, in his interviews in New York, has given the impression, which the Treasury authorities here appear to encourage, that, because the 6-per-cent bonds have all been called, there is no way in which persons desiring 4-per-cents can get them from the Government until some new arrangement is determined upon with regard to the call for the refunding of the ten-forties. Indeed, it is said by a local paper that Secretary Sherman a day or two ago received a telegram from a New York bank asking if it could purchase $1,000,000 in certificates and convert them immediately into 4 per cents, and that the Secretary

REPLIED IN THE NEGATIVE.

This statement is not altogether disingenuous. It is competent for any person now desiring to invest in 4 per cent bonds, who prefers to obtain them from the Government rather than a bank, to get them directly from the Treasury, through the purchase of the new $10 refunding certificates. The law authorizing the refunding certificates is very explicit, and says distinctly that they are "convertible at any time with accrued interest into the 4 per cent bonds described in the Refunding act." The certificates upon their face say this. The Secretary of the Treasury, therefore, has no discretion. If any person holding the $10 refunding certificates presents them at the Treasury in sums from $50 and upwards, the Treasury is compelled to convert them into 4 per cents, whether the 6 per cents are taken or not, or whether any new arrangements have been made for calling the 10-40s or not. The reason why the Treasury dislikes to avoid converting the $10 certificates is said to be that the Treasury Department desires to have the new form of loan

GET AMONG THE PEOPLE

as far as possible, and all obstacles that can be thrown in the way of such attempted transactions as that noted will be utilized. The immediate conversion of certificates into 4 per cent bonds would be a costly transaction for the Treasury. They cannot, like greenbacks, be reissued when converted. The printing bills would, therefore, count up more than desirable.

SENATOR BELL.

ARGUMENT ON HIS CASE IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The discussion of the right of the Governor of New Hampshire to appoint Mr. Bell to fill one of the chairs of that State in the Senate until the Legislature, which will meet in June next, can elect a Senator, was continued through the afternoon. With the existing Democratic majority in the Senate, it can make no difference to either side whether Mr. Bell is admitted or not, and some of the legal gentlemen are availing themselves of the opportunity to discard party considerations and consider the question judicially. The debate will continue one if not two days longer, and the indications still are that Mr. Bell will be admitted to his seat. To-day Senators Garland, Wallace, Kernan, and Carpenter

OPPOSED MR. BELL'S ADMISSION,

which was advocated by Senator Groome, of Maryland, in his maiden speech. Carpenter, to be consistent with former-expressed opinions, was compelled to take this course. His friends regret it. To-morrow it is expected that Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and Thurman will assert the right of Mr. Bell to his seat from their Democratic standpoint, and speeches on the same side are counted on from Senators Conkling, Edmunds, and perhaps Blaine. Senator Saulsbury will close the debate as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, sustaining the majority report of the Committee, which declares that Mr. Bell is not entitled to a seat. The case will be an important precedent in years to come.

DEMOCRATIC INTRIGUE.

SENATOR WALLACE'S LITTLE GAME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Eastern Democrats who favor Tilden's nomination for the Presidency claim that there is an intrigue among Democratic Senators and Representatives here, and that their purpose is to advance Thurman's prospects by giving the Congressional Campaign Committee, of which they have control, such prominence that it will overshadow the National Democratic Committee, which is more or less under the influence of Tilden and Eastern Democrats. Senator Wallace, who inclines to Thurman's greenback notions, is said to be the central figure in this intrigue. He is Chairman both of the Senate Democratic Caucus and of the Joint Caucus Committee of the two Houses. This Committee is attempting to control the politics as well as the legislation of the Democracy. This is an attempt to magnify Congressional influence as a factor in national politics. It seeks an alliance between the South and the West. It denounces New York and Eastern politicians. It is an internal improvement, flat-money combination, which seeks to obtain control of the Democratic party. It is likely to do it. This intrigue, together with the dissensions in the New York Democracy, will contribute much to disintegrate the Democratic party. Senator Wallace is said to aspire to the position of Vice-President on the ticket with Thurman.

THE ARMY BILL.

IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations did not consume much time over the consideration of the Army bill this morning, and, after an hour's session, decided by a strict party vote to report the measure without amendment, which was done. The Republican members of the Committee attempted to modify some of the more radical features of the bill, and, with that view, offered a number of amendments, but the Democrats stubbornly refused to entertain them, and declared that they would under no circumstances consent to the slightest alteration of the bill. Mr. Blaine subsequently gave notice in the Senate that he would offer an amendment making it a misdemeanor for any person to appear armed with concealed or displayed weapons within one mile of any of the pollingplaces. The Republicans will offer many amendments to the bill when it comes up for consideration, in order to afford the Democrats an opportunity to make such a record as will enable the country to judge of the sincerity of their professions.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A DISASTROUS WEDDING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Edward Kinney, a colored man, who owned a farm in Hanover County, Virginia, came here a few months since with a white woman named Mary Hall, and they were lawfully married, the laws of the District permitting the intermarriage of races. On their return to Hanover County they were indicted by the Grand Jury under the laws of Virginia prohibiting intermarriage between the race, tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for five years. They are now in the Penitentiary at Richmond.

RULED OUT.

In the debate on the Legislative bill in the House of Representatives, Mr. Fort endeavored to have an amendment adopted that when legal tender notes are reissued they shall be reissued in the same denominations in which they were originally issued. In support of this amendment he said that when the Secretary of the Treasury reissues Treasury notes under the existing law, the denominations are changed, and small notes are put into $1,000 bills. This, Fort claims, was no better than to burn up the small notes, so far as the purposes of circulation were concerned. This was ruled out of order.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

to-day, in response to a Senate resolution, submitted a ponderous document showing in what National banks the Government has kept its balances. Secretary Sherman says that these balances consist mostly of internal-revenue collections, secured by pledges of United States bonds held by the United States Treasurer, and are to be paid out as the necessities of the service require. They are deposited in National banks nearest the place where the payment are to be made, and if no payments are to be made they are moved to places where the deposits are needed. The moneys are held upon no terms except those of public security, and are subject to call.

GOOD ADVICE.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has twice tendered the vacant Entomological Chair in the Department to Prof. Chris Thomas, of Illinois. Thomas has declined, and in his last letter declining recommended to Gen. Le Duc to accommodate his differences with Prof. Riley, as it would be impossible for him to secure as good a man.

SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court has informally agreed to adjourn May 12,—possibly one week earlier. There have been disposed of at this term, after argument, 350 cases. An unusually large number have been settled by arbitration. There remain 700 cases on the docket. The Justices favor the creation of an intermediate Appellate Court between the Circuit Court and Supreme Court. They do not think the appointment of additional Justices would take the pressure off the Court. Indeed, one of the Justices says that five could do the work as well as nine.

THE PROGRAMME.

When the army debate begins in the Senate Withers will open, and will be followed by Wallace on the Democratic side. Blaine will speak for the Republicans. There is a general feeling among Republicans that, as the question involved in the Army bill are practically the same as those in the Legislative bill, the debate will take a much wider range than it did in the House. The debate will evidently last a long time. There is no doubt now that the President will veto the bill.

THE OKALONA "STATES"

is not to be put down. The Democrats will not succeed in stifling it by the cry that its editor is an Ohio carpet-bagger. Its chief editor, who was a brave Confederate soldier through the War, wrote a letter to Mr. Frye to-day in response to the accusations of Representative Muldrow last week that the Okalona *States* does not represent the respectable elements of the Mississippi Democracy, in which he showed that it did represent Muldrow, as it supported him, and that its editor is not an Ohio carpet-bagger. This editor is evidently a man who can take care of himself after

THE MOST APPROVED SOUTHERN FASHION,

and Muldrow, upon learning the nature of the letter that had been submitted to the House by Frye, took occasion to say later in the day that he intended no personal reflection upon the editor of the Okalona *States*, but simply wished to say that he was an extremist in politics. Mr. Muldrow did not reiterate the charge that this editor is an Ohio carpet-bagger. From this passage it is evident that the Okalona *States* must be recognized as a type of Mississippi Democracy.

NATIONAL BANK DIVIDENDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared a dividend of 75 per cent in favor of the creditors of the Farmers' National Bank, of Platte City, Mo., making in all dividends of 100 per cent; also a dividend in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank, of Delphi, Ind., of 10 per cent, making in all a dividend of 60 per cent; also a dividend in favor of the creditors of the National Bank of the State of Missouri of 15 per cent, making in all dividends of 50 per cent. The dividends in favor of the last two named banks will be paid as soon of the necessary schedule can be made by the Receiver and checks signed by the Comptroller.

PROPOSED SILVER LEGISLATION.

Representative Kenna to-day prepared and put in circulation a petition requesting John F. House, Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, to call a caucus for Friday evening next, in the language of the petition, "with a view to providing, by legislation at the present session, for the free coinage of silver, the issue of bullion certificates based on either silver or gold, the substitution of greenbacks for National-bank circulation, and the prohibition of any further increase of the bonded debt of the Government." Under Democratic rule ten members are a sufficient number to procure the call for a caucus. The petition has already more than sixty signers, and the indications are that it will meet the approval of such a number as to secure a movement immediately on the announcement of the committees in the direction of the financial legislation indicated.

THE RECORD.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Army Appropriation bill was reported without amendment.

Mr. Blaine gave notice of an amendment making it "a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any military, naval, or civil officer, or any other person, except for the purposes named in the bill, to appear armed with a deadly weapon of any description within a mile of any polling-place where a general or special election for Representative to Congress is being held."

Mr. Bayard's resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the sums paid to John I. Davenport, Supervisor of Elections at New York, since 1870, was adopted.

The Vice-President appointed as the Committee to investigate the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings & Trust Company Messrs. Bruce, Cameron of Wisconsin, Gordon, Withers, and Garland.

Mr. Bayard introduced a bill to repeal Secs. 820 and 821 Revised Statutes. He asked unanimous consent to put the bill on its passage without referring it to any committee. It repealed the act passed in 1862 providing test oaths and the disqualification of jurors in courts of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Consideration of the New Hampshire Senatorial case was then resumed, and, after debate, the Senate, without action, adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House quite a debate was started upon the propriety of instructing the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (when the House shall be in committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill) to award the floor in accordance with the rules of the House, and not be bound by any list of speakers which may be formed.

After an informal discussion the subject-matter was referred to the Committee on Rules.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, its consideration to be under the five-minute rule, and all general debate to be reserved until the political features of the bill are reached.

The section in regard to the Treasury Department having been reached, Mr. Dibrell submitted an amendment providing that no Collector at any port of entry shall be allowed a salary greater than the receipts at said port, nor shall the expenses of collecting at any port exceed the gross receipts of the same. Rejected.

Mr. Coffroth submitted an amendment providing that the compensation of Gaugers shall not exceed $3 per day. Rejected.

An amendment was adopted providing that the salary of Storekeepers shall not exceed $50 per month.

Mr. Fort submitted an amendment providing that hereafter when legal-tender Treasury notes are reissued, they shall be so reissued in the same denominations as originally issued.

Mr. Garfield raised the point of order that the amendment changed the existing law, and was not in the interest of economy, which point was sustained by the Chairman (Mills), and the amendment was ruled out.

After finishing the consideration of sixty pages of the bill the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—Last night a stranger obtained lodgings at the boarding-house of Adam Werner, on Bluff street. He passed the forenoon to-day in playing cards in the saloon attached to the boarding-house, but drank only two glasses of beer. About 12:30 o'clock the servant-girl saw him pass the kitchen window, and a few moments afterwards she heard the report of a pistol. Running out she saw a man's hand protruding from the outhouse. Assistance was summoned, and it was found that the stranger had shot himself with a 32-calibre "Blue Jacket" revolver, the bullet taking effect in the centre of the forehead. He survived about ten minutes, but made no statement. Deceased was a German, 35 or 40 years of age, well dressed in gray coat and vest, dark brown pants, soft felt hat, and white shirt. A small amount of money was found on his person, but nothing whereby his identity could be established. He had told Werner, however, the evening previous, that he lived on Twelfth street in Chicago, and this is all that is known concerning him. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide was returned.

THE INDIANAPOLIS QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—There are no new developments in the Gordon-Harrington affair. The latter attempted to send a letter to Gordon this evening, demanding a full retraction or the alternative of a meeting, but Gordon would not receive the note. He has been waited upon by a large number of his professional brethren, who have advised a full retraction, but to-night he announces his determination to take no further steps in the matter. Judge Harrington is decided that an apology must be made, but does not say what he will do in case Gordon adheres to his present determination. Both men are, so to speak, sleeping on their arms. It is generally thought that the outcome will be an apology from Gordon.

AID FOR THE COLORED REFUGEES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—A large meeting of colored people was held this evening for the purpose of raising means for the colored refugees from the South now in St. Louis. Addresses were made by Bishop Payne and others, after which quite a large sum was raised.

POLITICAL.

Significance of the Great Republican Victory of Monday.

Ohio Democrats the Most Sincerely Disgusted Since Gettysburg.

Figures Showing the Encouraging Gains Made in Michigan.

A Man Convicted of Illegal Voting in Boston in Spite of Butler's Efforts.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—The municipal elections throughout Ohio yesterday resulted in unlooked for victories for the Republicans. In the large cities the battle was fought mainly on issues made at Washington. In Cincinnati especially the course of the Confederate Congress was brought prominently to the front, and local considerations were almost wholly lost sight of. The Democrats had the prestige of success at the last city election. They nominated candidates of exceptional strength. They worked with indefatigable energy, and had the finest organization at the polls ever seen in the city. So confident were they of success, that soon after the close of the polls a band was hired to serenade Col. Harris, their candidate for Mayor, and bets were freely offered on 3,000 to 5,000 majority. So far as local considerations were concerned the advantage was on the Democratic side, and but for their national platform they would undoubtedly have carried the day by a good majority. That platform, which was prepared by Judge Hoadley, author of the famous Oregon Electoral Opinion, hailed the assembling of the Democratic Congress as the cause of rejoicing; denounced the present Administration as usurping and fraudulent; charged the Republicans with assessing vast sums of money upon Federal officeholders; with endeavoring to maintain an extravagant and unnecessarily numerous army to thwart by violence the will of the people; with using electioneering agents at the polls under the name of United States Supervisors and Marshals to arrest men without warrant; with degrading the courts into partisan machines, and with a long category of other crimes. One section of the platform was as follows:

We believe that the real object of the Republican leaders is the subversion of the States and the establishment of a centralized government republican in name only, but in substantial character and real structure imperial. We believe that it is the purpose of the Republican party to endeavor by force or fraud to hold continued possession of the Federal Government notwithstanding defeat at the polls, and that nothing but an overwhelming manifestation of public resistance will cause the abandonment of this design.

The platform concluded with a demand for the repeal of the Election laws, and pledged the Democrats of Cincinnati to sustain the majority in Congress in their declared purpose to refuse to vote the Government a dollar until the odious legislation was stripped from the statute-books. That platform aroused the city, and brought out the unprecedented vote at a spring election of 42,300. The majorities of the Republicans range from 400 to 1,100. The Democrats endeavor to explain by saying that the candidacy of a German, Charles Jacobs, for Mayor, aroused the spirit of German clannishness. The fact is that Jacobs, with one or two exceptions, is the lowest candidate on the ticket. Capt. J. B. Foraker, for Superior Judge, who ran several hundred votes ahead of him, was the object of especial opposition by the Democrats on account of his connection with the United States Supervisor law as Chief Supervisor at the last Congressional election. The result is almost universally interpreted here as a rebuke to the late proceedings in Congress.

Outside of Cincinnati the success of the Republicans was none the less marked. Toledo is the only city of any size which failed to elect the Republican ticket, the Nationals there being successful. Dayton and Hamilton, hitherto Democratic, gave good Republican majorities. The Republicans also carried the day in Urbana, Zanesville, Lancaster (county seat of a strong Confederate county), Alliance, Lima, Circleville (first time for years), Sidney, Troy, Athens, Bellefontaine, etc. No spring elections since the War have excited such general interest.

COLUMBUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—The overwhelming defeat of the Democratic city ticket yesterday, with one or two exceptions, has been the subject of congratulation to-day. At midnight the streets were crowded. When the announcement was made that the Republican ticket had been elected by 1,300 majority, the cautious Republicans could hardly comprehend that so great a victory had been gained, and were unprepared for the announcement, this morning, that the Democratic bummer element were defeated by nearly 1,800, showing a gain of about 2,500 over the municipal vote polled two years ago. While there is a disposition on the part of the Republicans to be modest in taking the credit of the victory to themselves, the figures, as compared with the vote at the last election, show the Democratic vote of yesterday to be but 300 less than the Democrats polled at that time. The great change is attributable to two causes—first, the Democratic party was gained control of by the very lowest elements of society, backed up by the free use of money by the gambling fraternity, and the Young Men's Democratic Club, who assumed to take not only the management of the City Government, but of the State itself, giving the older members of the party no opportunity to even consult in relation to candidates. A nomination being considered equivalent to an election, the bummers gained control of the primaries, which resulted in the nomination of Col. Neif Denison. No sooner was the nomination made than the bummers conducted themselves so outrageously as to disgust the respectable portion of the Democratic party. The second reason was that of the present attitude of the Democratic majority in Congress. The dissatisfaction on this account is more generally noticeable among the Germans and ex-soldiers, the former having evidently arrived at the conclusion that either the Rebel soldiers must be pensioned or the National Government starved. Many openly believe another war seems inevitable unless the North again becomes united. The Northern Democrats in Congress are severely denounced as but menials that do the bidding of their Southern masters. From the fact that the Democratic press of the city had placed much significance on the importance of a rousing Democratic victory at the home of Senator Thurman, the defeat sustained yesterday is regarded as a serious injury to that gentleman, as well as the Democratic State ticket this fall. Many voters who have acted with the Democracy since the Greeley movement, as well as the floating vote, have announced their determination of again joining the Republican ranks. The full Republican vote was brought out yesterday for the first time in years. The National candidate received less than 300 votes. Lancaster, the home of Gen. Ewing, elected nearly the entire Republican ticket for the first time in its history. Prominent Republicans state that there are evidences from all points that the Republicans will carry the State this fall by 25,000.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—Up to midnight returns are received from 220 cities and towns, giving aggregate votes and majorities for Campbell, Republican, for Justice of the Supreme Court, of 25,069, and for Shipman, coalition, 22,837, a Republican majority of 2,000. One hundred and seventy-two of these same localities last fall gave Croswell, Republican, for Governor, 53,434, and Smith and Barnes 66,426, an opposition majority of 12,992. This shows a net Republican gain of 15,164 in considerably less than half the vote of the State. The same rates kept up throughout the State would give the Republicans a gain of 35,382 as compared with last fall, and a Republican majority of nearly 10,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR DEPOT, Mich., April 8.—Later election returns show increased Republican gains. Returns from fifteen towns out of twenty-five show the Republican State ticket to be from 100 to 300 ahead, although the county is generally Democratic. The hard-money Democrats here did not swallow the coalition ticket, and had separate tickets printed with the Republican State nominees at the head, and local Democratic nominations at the foot. Morris, Democrat, is elected Judge of the new judicial district composed of Washtenaw and Monroe Counties.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., April 8.—The city gives 279 Republican majority for Judge Campbell, and 314 and 349 for the Regents. Seven townships give Shipman, coalition candidate for Supreme Justice, 98 majority. The county is close; probably 100 Republican majority.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—The trials of men for illegal voting at the November election were begun to-day in the United States Court, and one of them was convicted, so that now Butler will have an opportunity of keeping his promise. In his Faneuil Hall speech, the night before election, he urged his friends not to allow themselves to be intimidated by threats of arrest for illegal voting, telling them that every man registered had the right to vote, and no one could forbid him or ask him any question but, "What is your name?" He further advised every one, when he was challenged, to get some one else to write his name for him on the back of his ballot and cast it, and, if arrested, bail would be furnished and no harm should befall him, for he would be responsible. The case was hotly argued by Butler, who made an unsuccessful effort to have the indictment quashed, on the ground that it did not set forth any offense against the United States, in that it did not allege that the illegal voting was for a Representative to Congress. The prisoner testified that he had been a voter for twenty-six years, and, although he could neither read nor write, his vote had never been challenged. The penalty for the offense is a fine of not more than $500, or imprisonment of not more than three years, or both.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., April 8.—Our city election came off to-day. Mayor Hastings was re-elected over Dr. J. W. Edwards by 31 votes. For Aldermen, in the First Ward Fischer was elected; Second Ward, Hoffman; Third Ward, Crooker; Fourth Ward, Pohl. The result is an accession of three Aldermen on the Mayor's side, and only five in all, while there are seven on the Opposition. The great effort was to make a tie in the Council but the Second Ward was lost. It is to be hoped, however, that an effort will be made to restore that harmony that was conspicuously absent last year.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The city election to-day resulted in almost a clean sweep for the Republicans, who elected the entire city ticket, excepting Treasurer, by majorities ranging from 70 to 250, and that, too, in the face of a Democratic majority of 200.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., April 8.—At the city election held in Peru yesterday Robert C. Hattendance, the present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor; W. G. Gemelich, Alderman of the First Ward; Charles Brunner, without opposition, for the long term in the Second Ward; John H. Quinn, long term, in the Fourth Ward; and Julius Mossback was re-elected in the Fifth Ward. Seven hundred and seventeen votes were cast.—more than ever before at any city election held there.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—The significance of the result of the election in this part of the State is only understood in full length and breadth to-night, when the returns are all in and the victory is seen to be complete. In this city, especially, where a fusion of Democrats with Nationals was attempted, every possible exertion was made to carry things by the Democracy. The result of a similar union in Chicago was heralded in every way imaginable, and circulated in circulars, but was not sufficient to fire the Democratic heart. Every Democrat in the city to-night may safely be said to be heartily sick of anything looking towards coalition, and there is no prospect that the scheme for uniting the Nationals and Democrats for a State campaign this fall will prove a success, so far as Northern Ohio is concerned. It is felt by the Democratic leaders that they have been sold out and deceived as to the strength of the Nationals.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—A Kansas City dispatch says: The election passed off very quietly. The count is not yet completed, but the election of G. M. Keeley, Greenbacker, for Mayor is conceded. The indications are that the Republicans elect the Treasurer, and four out of six Aldermen.

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., April 8.—The latest election returns in the city show that the Republicans have elected nearly all their officers on the city ticket by 300 majority, and secured a majority in the Council. The city is Democratic by upwards of 200 majority.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 8.—At the election here to-day the Democrats elected ten, the Democrats and Nationals twenty-one, and the Republicans four Supervisors. John Guttman, Democrat, was re-elected Justice of the Justice's Court by 3,000 majority.

CRIME.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—In 1869 Sam Holmes, a handsome young fellow of good family and some wealth, in a drunken frenzy shot and killed Col. Thomas Napier, a brave old Sheriff of Lincoln County. He escaped and became a wanderer over the world. He crossed the ocean, and roamed in foreign lands, but the ghost of his victim went with him everywhere, and he found contentment and rest gone from him forever. Returning to the United States he went to the West, hoping in the rude wilds of the border to find a solace for his conscience. At last he came home, and presently was captured and placed in jail. He had a trial, and the jury failed to agree. An application for bail was refused, and he was sent to the jail in this city for safe-keeping, as it was feared his friends and relatives would secure his release from the less secure prison at Stanford. Again he was taken back for trial and a second jury failed to agree, and he was returned to Louisville. Last week he was taken to Pulaski County, where a third time he had a trial. Yesterday, after having been in consultation for seventy hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, the shortest term of punishment for that offense. It is thought that no effort will be made to secure a new hearing in view of this light penalty. Holmes has been ably defended by the best attorneys to be found in the section.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, April 8.—The body of a young man named Benjamin Young, who came here from Grayling March 31, was found in an open field just beyond the city limits this morning, bearing evidence of foul play. There were five cuts on the face, a cut in the left arm, and a contusion on the back of the head. He was known to have had considerable money, and the affair is shrouded in mystery. The inquest has thus far developed no clew as to the motive, or why the deed was committed. It is generally believed to be a murder. Deceased belonged at Young's Point, Peterboro County, Ont.

BAD EGGS.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, as a man, as yet unknown, was passing through Missouri Park, bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth and

ranger in the park were all drunk
vo of them, William Montgomery
mson, were subsequently arrested.
y is known to the police either as
ery bad men. Detective Eggs is
stromery to have done the shoot-
this has not been ascertained def-
ffair is involved in mystery.

Mo., April 8.—Detective Eggs
e headquarters this morning and
ot the man Brayerton in self-de-
ving he was assaulted by a gang
is said he was drunk at the
locked up to await the result of
nquest.

LEGED BRIBERY.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wis., April 8.—At a meeting of
Council last night the following
re adopted:

is reported that the Hon. J. A.
ed and charged that two members
of 1876 have accepted bribes to in-
icinl actions; and,

is due the public and to the Counci
or falsity of the charge should be
re be it

at a committee of four persons,
payers of the city and not mem-
mmon Council, be requested by the
pon Mr. Blount, and ascertain if he
statements and charges, and report
at its next meeting for further ac-
nises, and that such report be made

discussion the Mayor appointed
Committee: Anson Rogers, B.
James Harris, Andrew Palmer,
Attorney.

s brought about by rumors that
on our streets since the election
the purchase of the Sibby
y the city some years ago
en received bribes of $250
votes in favor of the Sibby Com-
also says that another Alderman
to keep away from the Council
vote was taken upon the engine

uch excited over the matter.

ORSE-STEALING.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

ON, Ill., April 8.—A great deal of
s been caused in Bloomington and
try over the continued successful
of horse-thieves. The stealing be-
ree weeks ago, and has been of
rence almost ever since. Last week
horses were stolen from Blooming-
ne in daylight. Sunday night two
re stolen from the pasture of Mr.
b, almost inside the city limits.
were owned by Messrs. Cady and
, of Bloomington. Last night
a valuable buggy, and a harness
rom a farmer named Tierney, near
he police and Sheriff's force of this
rly puzzled, not having obtained
t clew until to-night, when
iller, of this city, was sum-

Minier, where an unknown
been arrested, having driven into
with a fine buggy and team, which
o sell for $75. He found that the
t stolen from Tierney, at Wapella.
the name of Lizzie Martin, of De-
said that the team was stolen by
, of Clinton, and that she and Con-
ged in horse-stealing frequently be-

ASSASSINATED.

N, April 8.—A *News* special from
s last Saturday at twilight at Mt.
ert Morgan, whom the Sheriff left
the jail, was assassinated by six
er murdering Morgan, attempted
prisoners, but the door resisting
and being fired on by the citizens,
mpelled to take to their horses and
citizens threatened to burn the
prisoners in retaliation, but were
to desist.

PEKIN.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

LO, Ill., April 8.—In the District
am Callender, of Peoria, and
ompson, of Canton, two more of
nsters, entered a plea of guilty,
ed, the former $50 and the latter
sts. They were the parties who
the highwires from McIntyre's.

EATH-WARRANTS.

RO, April 8.—Gov. Hoyt to-day
rants for the execution, June 5, of
enhower, for the murder of John
t Lebanon, and Peter Swinglor
the murder of John Anderson, at
rg.

OWA HOTEL-KEEPERS.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLUFFS, April 8.—The Hotel-Keep-
ion of the State of Iowa will hold
nvention in the parlors of the
Hotel in this city to-morrow. The
ill convene at 10:30 a. m. A large
anticipated, as the railroads have
tion in fares and have offered facil-
ill bring delegations from all parts
A number of hotel-keepers from
tes have signified their intention to
One of the objects of the meeting
paration of a bill to be presented
ature to provide for the protection
and eating-house keepers. The
n act has been prepared by the Ex-
ittee, and will be presented to the
or their approval.

FUN AT OSHKOSH.

ial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Wis., April 8.—The first meeting of
cil occurred to-night with much
large crowd of spectators. A large
women presented a petition for
The petition was disregarded, and
ic Council placed the license at
st allowed by law.

W PUBLICATIONS.

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STEVENS.

The Much-Desired Young Men Do Not Turn Up.

Unsuccessful Effort to Get Hold of Miss Nellie St. Clair.

The Trial Begins Nevertheless--Hunting for Jurors.

A Day Spent on the Work and Not One Secured.

An Illustration of the Questioning They Are Put Through.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

There was a rush for seats in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, and Bailiffs had to be stationed at the doors to prevent crowding. They succeeded as to the main floor, but the galleries, from whence a better view can be obtained of those inside the bar, were overpacked, the crowd extending out into the corridors. Stevens was attended by his father, an elderly gentleman, who seemed sad and distressed, and watched his boy closely; once or twice he was on the point of crying. The three sat near Emery Storrs, who is also of counsel, and Mr. Trude. On the other side of the witness-stand, at the State's-Attorney's table, were Mrs. Young, the mother of the murdered girl; Annie Coon, who came to the surface in Monday's proceedings; and two other women, friends of the latter.

As soon as the session opened the names of the witnesses for the defense were called over, and, as on the previous day, quite a number of them were missing. Among the absentees were all the young men who were claimed to have been intimate with Mrs. Stevens; also, her alleged female associate, Nellie St. Clair.

SMITH AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The father of the latter, however, was on hand, and, when he said "here," he was asked to step forward and be sworn. In answer to Mr. Trude, he testified that he had a daughter named Addie. She was not known as Nellie St. Clair to his knowledge. She did not live away from home.

The Court—The question is, Where is she now?

Mr. Trude remarked that he had to identify her as somebody else, before he could make himself intelligible.

Mr. Smith continued: She was living a year ago in Franklin, in this State. I last saw her in Chicago at home, No. 217 West Madison street. I don't know where she is now,—where she has gone. I have not heard from her since she went away; she left last Thursday."

"Did she ever live with Miss Bell Dimick?"

"I don't know any such person."

"Did you hear she was living with her?"

"No, sir."

"Does she live in your family?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was she so living up to Thursday?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did she say when she left?"

"She said she was going off to spend the summer. She did the same last year."

The Court—Is she a grown woman?

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Trude—Has she any relatives in Franklin?

"No,—friends."

"Where is Franklin?"

"On the Northwestern Railroad—I don't know the county—about fifty miles from Chicago."

"Do you know Eifelt?"

"Yes, sir."

"When did you last see him at your house?"

"The last time was when I turned him out of doors. That was about a year ago."

"Why did you turn him out of doors?"

"Because I thought he had no business there."

"Was that the only reason?"

"Yes, sir."

The Court intimated that this was extraneous.

Mr. Trude claimed that Eifelt went to take the girl away.

The Court asked the object of this preliminary examination.

Mr. Trude answered, to find out where the girl was. She was a very important witness. Everything possible had been done to get her within the jurisdiction of the Court, and he believed she was concealed in this city. Eight prominent men in the county were interested in keeping her out of the way.

SKIRMISHING.

State's-Attorney Mills objected to such wholesale statements affecting citizens. There was no foundation for them.

Mr. Trude—Do you mean to say there is no foundation for them?

State's-Attorney Mills—None whatever.

The Court—It is not necessary to refer to these matters. The question is as to the witness. Are you ready for trial? I must say you have done all you could to get this woman here. I don't want any remarks made about individuals, and the character of the case or the testimony, except in the form of affidavits to be presented to the Court.

Mr. Trude was desirous of avoiding anything of the sort, and proposed to see that it was avoided on the other side. Whatever statements he made he should see that they were substantiated by actual facts.

Henry Gilbert was then called for, but he did not answer.

The Court remarked that witnesses must respond to their names; if not, they would be punished. A case of that kind occurred Monday, and he did not propose to have another. [He referred to Annie Coon.]

Mr. Storrs suggested that, when the witnesses finally made their appearance, as some of them doubtless would, it would perhaps save time if the Court should admonish them of the vital importance of being at all times within reach.

The Court said he would do that.

The defense then announced that they were ready.

WINNOWING THE JURORS.

As is usual when such a case is to be tried, four times the number of jurors had been summoned on the regular panel so as to have the legal number (twenty-four) after all who had proper excuses were allowed to go. Of the 100, only fifty-four answered to their names. Of these, twenty were dismissed for one cause and another by the Court. There were still ten more than there could be under the statute, so the Clerk drew ten names out of a hat, and ten more happy men left the court.

Before this was done, however, Mr. Trude put in a plea for a "polyglot" jury (not all merchants), which the Supreme Court of California had decided a defendant was entitled to. The Court said "polyglot" applied to languages, and not to trades.

Twelve of the twenty-four were then put into the box to be examined as to their qualifications.

HENRY SHOEMAKER.

The fun begins. Mr. Mills questions, and the candidate for jury-box honors responds:

"What is your name?"

"Henry Shoemaker."

"What is your business?"

"I keep a saloon."

"Where?"

"No. 1006 South Halsted street."

"Do you reside there?"

"Yes."

"How long have you lived in Chicago?"

"I lived here fifteen or sixteen years."

"Are you a married man?"

"Yes."

"Have you a family?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever hear of the case of Peter Stevens, which involves the killing of Mamie, his wife?"

"Through the newspapers."

"Did any one ever speak to you about it?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever see the defendant outside of the court-room?"

"I did not."

"Did you ever speak to him anywhere?"

"No."

"Has any one ever spoken to you about him?"

"None have."

"Have you any opinion as to his guilt or innocence?"

"I have not, sir."

"Do you know either of his counsel,—Mr. Storrs or Mr. Trude?"

"I do not."

"Have you any scruples of conscience against the death-penalty as such?"

"I have not when the law demands it."

"You have no conscientious scruples?"

"No, sir."

TRUDE'S TURN.

"Were you ever in this Court before as a juror?"

"Yes."

"How long ago was that?"

"It will be two years the coming August."

"What case did you sit on?"

"Different small cases."

"Wasn't there one long case?"

"No, sir; I never was here over night,—up to 7 or 8 o'clock, perhaps."

"Are you acquainted with the State's Attorney?"

"I saw him that time in court. That is all the acquaintance I have with him."

"Do you know him very well?"

"No more than I would you if I met you two years hence."

"Did you know anybody connected with his office at the time?"

"No, I did not."

"Are you acquainted with any of the officials of the court?"

"No."

"Do you know Mr. Weber,—the Assistant State's Attorney?"

"I do."

"How well do you know him?"

"No more than I saw him in court at the time I was a juror."

"Your acquaintance began when you were a juror two years ago?"

"Yes."

"Since that time have you had any occasion to call at the office of the State's Attorney for any purpose?"

"No, sir."

"Or ask any favors or transact any business?"

"I never have."

"With anybody connected with it?"

"No."

"Have you seen or talked to or with any person connected with that office since you sat as a juror?"

"I have not, sir."

"Have you read anything about this case?"

"I read the paper accounts at the time it happened."

"Was any impression left on your mind as to the guilt or innocence of the person named in the articles?"

"I don't think there was."

"Have you ever talked about this case?"

"I have not."

"Has the case been discussed in your hearing?"

"Not that I know of."

"Do you know of any reason why you could not give this defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the law and the evidence?"

"I know of no reason."

"What papers do you read?"

"Three dailies—*Inter-Ocean*, *Staats-Zeitung*, and *Freie Presse*."

"Was no impression left on your mind from what you read in any or all of those papers?"

"No, sir."

"You stated that in particular cases you believe in the infliction of the death penalty?"

"I do, sir."

"In cases of murder?"

"Yes, sir."

"By that you don't mean in all cases of homicide—killing; there are different grades?"

"I should take the evidence and the law."

"You would not inflict the death penalty where life is taken in a sudden heat of passion—no appearance of premeditation?"

"That would depend upon the evidence in the case and the law. I would not hang a man if the law was not clear."

"You believe in grading cases of murder and homicide?"

"Yes, sir; I do."

"You are not a believer in free love, are you?"

"I am not?"

"You think there is something sacred in the marriage relation between husband and wife?"

"Yes."

"Do you know a man named Ravlin?"

"I do not."

"How long have you lived at No. 1006 South Halsted street?"

"Since the 1st of last August."

"How far is that down?"

"It is in the Fifth Ward, half a block south of Archer avenue."

"Do you know C. H. Sampson, Walter Eifelt, Henry Gilbert, who used to sing in the choir of a church; J. M. Dillinger, W. E. Stitt, John Hern, John Crowley, Charles S. Sweet, William Rehm, Frank Eugert, Charles Turner, or William Delacy?"

"No; I know a man named Delacy, who owned a stable once in Bridgeport."

"No; a West Side man?"

"I don't know him."

"Did you ever attend any of the political meetings of our friend, the State's Attorney?"

"No, sir."

State's-Attorney Mills—Do you want to learn his politics?

Mr. Trude—No; he lives in the Fifth Ward, which is Democratic.

Mr. Storrs—That wouldn't indicate anything if he went to hear Mills.

State's-Attorney Mills—It might.

Mr. Storrs—He might go for the literary gratification. That is what they come to hear me for.

Mr. Trude then continued the examination of the juror.

"Do you believe in the defense of insanity? Do you believe it is possible for a man to become insane from the pain of an extraordinary event, or suffering under a heavy weight of continued affliction?"

"May be."

"Are you a believer in what medical men call insane impulse—insane paroxysms?"

"I don't know. I never heard of anything of the kind."

"You would decide this case according to the law and the evidence?"

"I would, sir."

"If, after hearing the testimony, and the arguments of counsel, and the instructions of his Honor the Judge you had a reasonable doubt in your mind as to whether Stevens, at the time he fired the shot, was insane, would you give him the benefit of that doubt and acquit him?"

"Yes, if that was the law, and it was so declared by the Judge."

"Have you any children?"

"I have, sir, four of them."

"Would you decide this case independent of anything that may have been said to you, or what you may have read or heard about it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know Mr. Hoffmann, the detective?"

"No."

"Are you acquainted with anybody on the police force?"

"I have a brother on the police force."

"What is his name?"

"Victor Shoemaker."

"Where is he stationed?"

"I think he is on Clark street—on the crossing; he belongs to the Lake street squad."

"Has he said nothing to you about this case?"

"No, sir."

"When did you last see him?"

"Two or three months ago."

"Did any of the brethren on the police force speak to you about it?"

"No, sir."

"The fact that your brother is on the police force, and that there may be police officials sitting at the State's Attorney's table, would not influence your judgment?"

"No, sir."

"Or control your conduct as a juror?"

"No, sir; not in the least?"

"You regard your duty as higher than the Police Department?"

"I do."

"And the influence of your oath upon you as stronger than any influence they might exert?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know anybody connected with the jail?"

"I don't know as I do."

"Does your brother live with you?"

"No; he lives on the North Side."

"You have never expressed yourself about this prisoner in any shape or manner?"

"Not that I know of."

And after undergoing all this Mr. Shoemaker was challenged peremptorily.

FELL BY THE WAYSIDE.

After working away for an hour, the State's Attorney got four who were satisfactory to him, and turned them over to the defense, having excused for cause J. F. King, a shoemaker, of No. 225 Van Buren street, who was opposed to the infliction of the death penalty, and peremptorily A. E. Hall, a single man, who lives with his parents at No. 1244 Indiana avenue, and is in the hardware business. Mr. Trude, however, got rid of Mr. Joseph H. Gray, of Hyde Park, because he was over age; of H. M. Singer, peremptorily, because he was too intelligent, perhaps, as he said he was unbiased; of Mr. Shoemaker in the same way; and of Fred Conser, of No. 493 West Chicago avenue, because he was not certain as to the difference between plaintiff and defendant, and couldn't read the indictment. Only one of the quartette was therefore left.—Mr. A. H. Perkins, a contractor, who lives at No. 211 Ohio street. Before he got the requisite number he dropped L. M. Eisendrath, of No. 231 North Franklin street, as he had an opinion which it would require evidence to remove. He handed over to the State's Attorney William Loveland, of No. 1273 Indiana avenue, a coal dealer, William Pappentheim, a barber, of No. 139 Chicago avenue, and Thomas Farmer, who works in a grocery store at No. 611 Carroll avenue. The State's Attorney excused Pappentheim peremptorily, as he seemed to have but a poor knowledge of the English language. Fred Bade, of No. 817 Milwaukee avenue, took his seat, but he too was dropped peremptorily. The next one was Ed McDonald, an Englishman, who, though he had not taken out his naturalization papers, said he had voted for old Waldo. He was, of course, dismissed.

GOOD-BY, PERKINS.

At the afternoon session the tedious work was resumed, and Mr. Perkins, who had been accepted by both sides, was lost. He said his mind, from what he had heard, had become prejudiced, and he did not think he ought to serve. He intimated that the case had been talked over by the jurors during the recess.

This brought Mr. Storrs to his feet. If the question of guilt or innocence had been made a subject or debate among those who sat on the panel, he wanted to know it. He asked Mr. Perkins if the matter had been talked over.

"Only to this extent," replied Mr. Perkins, who was interrupted by the State's-Attorney with, "You needn't state what."

The Court—I will require it.

Mr. Storrs—Has the subject of the guilt or innocence of the defendant been talked over since the Court adjourned?

"To a certain extent."

The Court—Has any one of the jurors assumed to know the facts of the case?

"No, sir."

"Or to tell them to you?"

"No, sir; nothing more than they heard here."

Evidently the juror had been misunderstood. He referred to the talk between the lawyers and jurors.

Mr. Storrs recognized the prejudice in Mr. Perkins' mind as a cause of challenge.

State's-Attorney Mills—Has anything been said about the case in your hearing out of the court-room?

"Nothing particulary."

"Nothing about the merits?"

"No."

He was released.

EMOTIONAL INSANITY.

In questioning one of the jurors, Mr. Trude asked the question: "Do you believe a man may become insane temporarily by the pain of a series of misfortunes or suffering a terrible affliction?"

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Do you believe such a person is legally responsible?"

"I do not."

"Suppose a case," continued Mr. Trude. "Suppose a wife had declared her intention of going into a house of prostitution, and the husband, night after night and day after day, on his bended knees, had endeavored to recall her,—asked her to reform and quit, and, after a promise to do so, had been made to abandon that course of life, would—

State's-Attorney Mills objected.

Mr. Trude said he was supposing a statement of facts that might or might not be proved. He supposed he might ask any question not insulting or offensive to the proper decorum of the Court for the purpose of exhausting his peremptory challenges. The question was hypothetical.

State's-Attorney Mills said he would submit it to the Court.

The Court ruled it out.

In another case State's-Attorney Mills got into hot water.

"You were asked," said he to a juror, "in reference to the defense of insanity, and especially emotional insanity. Does any special reason occur to your mind why the passion of jealousy, as such, should develop into insanity any more than the passion of avarice or hate?"

"I can't fully understand that question."

"Do you know why the passion of jealousy should develop into a condition of insanity in a jealous person?"

Mr. Storrs though the question improper.

The Court—Confine it to any passion.

"I can't say I know of any."

State's-Attorney Mills—Do you know of any peculiar characteristics of jealousy different from the characteristics of any other passion?

Mr. Storrs objected.

The Court was inclined to think Mr. Mills was going across the line.

CAN'T GET A MAN.

When the State's Attorney got four jurors to his liking, Mr. Trude or Mr. Storrs was sure to pick out some flaw, and it did seem as if they never could be suited. This battledore and shuttlecock game was kept up all the afternoon, and the panel was gradually reduced without any selections being made. August Amboz, of No. 140 Dayton street, escaped because he couldn't talk English. D. L. Boone, of No. 1156 Michigan avenue, was challenged peremptorily, as was William H. Peaks, of No. 34 Wabash avenue, while C. W. Stewart, of No. 1407 Portland avenue, and John Stapleton, of No. 26 Ashley avenue, had opinions. The number was finally reduced to three,—Thomas Watson, of No. 97 West Huron street, E. P. Anderson, of No. 1227 Shurtleff avenue, and Charles Kolbeck, of No. 205 North Green street,—who were in State's-Attorney Mills' hands, and, as the defense insisted on having four to pass on, the day's work came to a stop. Up to this time the People had challenged five peremptorily and ten for cause, and the defense three peremptorily and three for cause.

The Court, therefore, issued a special venire for 100 more—good and true men under the statutes—at 10 o'clock this morning. At the rate of progress made yesterday, it is hard to tell when a jury will be secured. The problem, if none can be secured out of twenty-four how many will have to be summoned to get twelve? is a very hard one to solve. The examination of jurors confirms the conjectures heretofore made as to the line of defense,—that it will be emotional insanity. The impression is that it will not stick, though few entertain the idea that Stevens will be hung. The guessers fix the penalty at ten or fifteen years in the Penitentiary.

RAILROADS.

THE WABASH.

The railroad managers in this city feel quite confident that the Wabash Railroad has given up its project of extending its line to this city. The Wabash has had to travel over a rough and ragged road during the last few weeks, lawsuit after lawsuit having been brought against it; and, to cap the climax, the report comes from New York that its President, Mr. C. K. Garrison, from whose connection with the road great results had been expected, had become disgusted and resigned his position. The Presidency is said to have been offered to Cyrus W. Field and several other prominent New York capitalists, but they all decline to be saddled with this white elephant. When Mr. Garrison took hold of the Wabash he thought he could make it a paying property by giving it the bulk of the business from the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and extending it to Chicago to make it a rival of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroad. But he soon found out that the schemes were not feasible, and would ruin his Missouri properties without benefiting the Wabash to any great extent. He found that he would not only have to fight the Chicago & Alton and the Illinois Central Railroads, but also all the lines leading East from St. Louis. The lines from St. Louis East which had been getting the bulk of the business from the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern quietly informed the Commodore that if that business was diverted to the Wabash they would discriminate against his two Missouri roads to the same extent. He is too shrewd a man not to see that in a contest of this kind he would be badly worsted, and therefore he threw the Wabash overboard, leaving it to find shore the best it can. It is generally predicted that the Wabash will not be able to surmount its present difficulties, and that it will be forced into the hands of a Receiver in less than six months. It will probably finally be gobbled up by Vanderbilt, who has had a hankering after it for some time past, and be amalgamated with his system of railroads. It is also considered doubtful if the Wabash will be able to hold on to its latest acquisition, the Chicago & Paducah, and it will probably finally fall into the hands of the Illinois Central Railroad, the only road to which it will be of any earthly use.

WISCONSIN PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., April 8.—This city and the Village of Lake Mills are now agitated over the question of building a railroad between the two points. The project is as yet in a crude condition, although matters connected with the undertaking begin to assume a tangible shape. Lake Mills, fourteen miles from here, is a flourishing little place, situated in the midst of one of the richest agricultural regions in the State. It is especially noted for its superior dairy productions, both in butter and cheese. At Milford, three miles this side of Lake Mills, is the extensive flouring-mill of N. S. Greene & Son, on the Crawfish River. This firm make large shipments of flour, taking it up the Crawfish to Hubbleton on a small steamboat, and from there shipping it by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The nearest railroad points to Lake Mills are Johnson's Creek, seven miles distant, and Jefferson, ten miles away, both on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. To connect with the Northwestern does not seem to meet the requirements of Lake Mills, as Milwaukee appears to be the most natural projective point for her under all circumstances; besides, a road to either Johnson's Creek or Jefferson does not suit the wants of Milford. The chief reason why Watertown is preferred arises from the fact that here is a competitive point, being the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The grade of the projected road would be comparatively light, and but one bridge is required, the one that would span the Crawfish at Milford. Lake Mills and Milford are willing to do their full share towards the building of the road, and if the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company meets them halfway there is no difficulty in the way of the consummation of the work. At a meeting favoring the project, held at Lake Mills on the 3d inst., a committee was appointed composed of W. S. Greene, of Milford, and Robert Fargo, Enoch Fargo, W. H. Phillips, and J. H. Meyer, of Lake Mills, to confer with officers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company at Milwaukee the present week on the subject. It is proposed that these gentlemen be joined by a Committee from this city having a similar purpose in view, and thus a concert of action formed between the three places on a matter in the success of which they all have an equal interest.

W. L. N.

THE WESTERN AGREEMENT.

The Western iron-clad passenger agreement is a complete failure. It appears that one or two of the roads, while they signed it with one hand, signed an order to their agents to violate it with the other. The agreement, instead of bringing about an era of peace and harmony, has precipitated a serious war among the various roads, and the "cutting" now is worse than ever. Several of the scalpers whom they have been prosecuting lately for dealing in railroad tickets are now employed by them to drum up business, for which service they are paid large commissions. The blame for bringing about this state of affairs is laid on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, which is accused of having been insincere when it signed the agreement, and having sold shortly after its adoption emigrant and theatrical tickets at greatly reduced rates. The Rock Island, on the other hand, claims that it would have kept the agreement had it not been for the fact that it found out that its rivals had played false, and given passes and other inducements to gain travel. All the roads are now selling emigrant tickets to Denver at $23, which is $10 less than the regular rates. But the trouble will hardly stop here, and threats are being made that the rates to Omaha and other Western points will be correspondingly reduced in a few days. It is claimed that the Rock Island is desirous of disturbing the business to such an extent as to force the roads into a pool on all Southwestern passenger business. As most of the roads are opposed to such an arrangement a fierce and disastrous war must necessarily be the result.

AN EASTERN PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—Judge Miller and J. R. Straughn, of Wooster, O., and M. F. Randolph, of Columbiana County, Ohio, addressed the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce to-day on the subject of a new railroad which it is proposed to build from Chicago Junction, O., to Beaver, Pa., connecting the branch line of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, running from Chicago Junction to Chicago, with the Pittsburg & Lake Erie line. The gentlemen named are on their way to Baltimore with a view of securing the aid of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Road, to hypothecate bonds sufficient to build the superstructure and equip the road. The people of Ashland, Wayne, Starke, and Columbiana Counties, Ohio, profess to be able to raise money enough to purchase the right of way and grade the line. If the new line should be pushed to completion, it will be leased to the B. & O. Co., and will be run in opposition to the Fort Wayne Road. The gentlemen are to remain over till President Bennett, of the latter corporation, can be seen. The Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions offering hearty sympathy to the Ohio people, and indorsing their project.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day, in the case of the Union Trust Company, of New York, vs. The Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company, on the intervening petition of E. R. Corby & Co., of St. Louis, an order was issued requiring Henry W. Smithers, Receiver, to show cause why he should not pay petitioners bill and charge the same to the account of the operating expenses of the Road. The bill is for supplies furnished the Road by the petitioner, and is one of numerous claims of like character.

SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—The Clerk of the United States Court to-day sold the Indiana North & South Railroad to Andrew J. Dull, Manager of the Lochiel Iron Works, of Pennsylvania, for the sum of $10,000. The franchises of the road are valuable. Only twelve miles of the line in Fountain County are finished. The Lochiel Works hold all the bonds.

ITEMS.

Information was received here yesterday that the pooling arrangement between the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads, and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, had been approved by the Directors of these roads, and that the agreement will go into effect at once. An advance in rates to all points on these roads is now in order.

The Peoria roads, in accordance with the request of the Executive Committee of the Transportation Association, have rescinded their action in regard to the sale of 1,000-mile tickets. They have agreed to restore the rate to three cents per mile until a general meeting of the Association can be held. This meeting will probably be called for Tuesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, when some uniform action in regard to the sale of 1,000-mile tickets will be taken.

Mr. Addison Mandell, Special Master Commissioner in the original cause of the Union Trust Company vs. The Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, will proceed within a few days to advertise the Eastern Division of the road for sale. It will be advertised for four weeks, and the sale will either take place at the National Life Building in this city or at Port Huron. It is quite possible that the Grand Trunk Railway will bid in the road, which it is believed will go for more than enough to pay all the Receiver's indebtedness.

There is an impression that the Chicago & Alton will give an excursion on the opening of its new extension to Kansas City. It is authoritatively stated that no such excursion or any other ceremony will take place on that occasion, and that the line will be opened quietly and unostentatiously without a "blow-out" of any kind. If after a year's work the earnings are such as to warrant a celebration, a grand jubilee will be arranged; until then those who have been calculating on an excursion at the Company's expense must rest content.

The New York *Bulletin* of Friday states that Mr. Vanderbilt has deliberately bargained with his competitors to charge five cents per 100 pounds more on Western freights than the Baltimore & Ohio, and three cents more than the Pennsylvania. Mr. Vanderbilt prefers this course to suffering the consequences of the Company's stock having been watered to dimensions that prevent it from competing with the Baltimore & Ohio. He has to provide 8 per cent per annum upon over $40,000,000 of fictitious capital, and, thus requiring some $3,500,000 more income than it legitimately should, it is at the mercy of its competitors and is compelled to accept any terms to evade the competition.

The Detroit *Free Press* says:

The bond of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company and William H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt, to pay into the Union Trust Company, of New York, the indebtedness of the above road to the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, was filed with Addison Mandell, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Saturday. The bond is given in the sum of $300,000, and is executed by James M. Turner, President of the Chicago & Northeastern Railroad Company and William H. and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The bond covers the entire indebtedness of Vanderbilt's road to the Chicago & Lake Huron, including the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by William L. Bancroft. In executing the bond before Dwight W. Pardee, Commissioner for Michigan in the City of Brooklyn, William H. Vanderbilt swore that he lived at No. 459 Fifth avenue, in the City of New York, and that he was worth $600,000 over and above all liabilities. Cornelius Vanderbilt swore that he lived at No. 72 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New York, and that he was worth $600,000 over and above all his indebtedness.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Harrison's Views on the Subject of His Appointments.

Unabated Rush of the Place-Hunters---Resignations in Order.

Artley Under Investigation Again---The West Town Canvass.

MAYOR HARRISON.

HE OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

There was very little that was exciting or out of the usual routine in the local political happenings yesterday. The petition-circulators were on the go, of course, and the petitioners were kept busy, for they have adopted the rule to sign for everybody, the understanding being, however, between Mr. Harrison and such as he would be likely to have any respect for the wishes of that their signatures mean nothing. The longest petition which has so far been exhibited is in the hands of John Forsythe, who is willing to take the position of Comptroller, and, notwithstanding his experience in politics and in dealing with public men, he relies implicitly upon it to get him the place. Next to this, perhaps, in length, is one in the hands of John F. Scanlan, who comes up from the dead Flatist gang, or party, and lays claim to the position of Superintendent of Streets,—not so much on account of his fitness for the place, but because his petition is longer than any one else's, and is signed by twenty Aldermen. Other petitions are afloat for everything, from janitor to Superintendent of the Police, and in a few days they will be handed to Mr. Harrison, and a few days later will be in the hands of a Fifth avenue junk-dealer. But those who are putting in the best and most effective work are saving their shoe leather, and they are acting wisely, for if Mr. Harrison is not a political prodigy he will pay little attention to petitions and make his appointments from among those he knows. Among these is Egbert Jamieson, who, while he could not give up his practice to become the candidate of the party for City Attorney, is said by some to be willing to give it up to take the place of Corporation Counsel, and his chances, it is thought, will be good if he can succeed in smoothing down the opposition of John Mattocks and at a few others. The probabilities are, however, that Mr. Jamieson wants no office. Another of this class is M. C. Hickey, who would take the place of Asst.-Supt. Dixon if it was offered him. He is said to be calling all manner of influences to bear, and trying to press some of the societies with which he is connected into doing him service, not that he wants that particular place, but in the belief that Supt. Seavey's tenure of office will be short, and that he will eventually get back to his old place.

THE HOLD-OVER ALDERMEN

continue to freely discuss the organization and complection of the new Council, but, with the exception of Ald. Tuley, it is not believed that any of them are in the confidence of Mr. Harrison, or that they have been consulted with by him; hence whatever they say must be regarded simply as father to their desires. They want, first, a working Democratic majority,—the Democrats do,—and with this they believe they can drive Mr. Harrison to do pretty much as they please. To get this they have two schemes,—contesting the election of some of the Socialists, and throwing out their votes on a technical error, and capturing enough Republicans for their purpose. They appear bent on getting Ald. Ryan back by the first-named plan, but that gentleman claims to have discovered an easier: but all he would say about it, however, was to refer the inquirer to the ordinance providing that the Council should be the judge of the qualification of its members, and to hint that the West Division Railway Company had intimidated voters, etc. By this same plan Curran is to be gotten in, but, failing in these, Ald. Lawler says three Republicans have agreed to come into the Democratic caucus, and that if Cullerton, et al., refuse to stand by the party orders, an indignation meeting will be called at the City Hall which will make them quake, and glad to come into the fold as a refuge from the storm.

ALD. TULEY

also says that several Republicans will be found co-operating with the Democrats, and that he knows whereof he speaks; so it may be set down as pretty well assured that some of the weak-kneed have been captured; at least those in the confidence of Mr. Harrison appear satisfied of it, and Ald. Lawler's meeting will, in all probability, be unnecessary. On the other hand, it is reported that some of the Republicans who are not weak-kneed are striving to form a combination with the Socialists and to gobble up the unreliable Democrats, but the report is not generally credited, and, furthermore, is unreasonable on its face.

MR. HARRISON

was seen during the day, and talked with about his appointments, but all he would say about the important subject of his appointments was that he did not know himself who he would appoint. He expressed some surprise, however, at finding so many "good men" in his party to select from, and said that this aim would be throughout to show the people that it was possible to have a Democratic administration worthy of their confidence, which, he hoped, would enable his party to retain control this fall and the election of 1880. He would make his administration the death-knell of Republicanism by demonstrating the competency, honesty, and fitness of the Democratic party to hold and rule over the city, and would especially see to it in his appointments and official conduct that the fable of the dog crossing a bridge with a piece of meat in his mouth was not repeated—that there would be no dropping of the substance to grab at the shadow. He said he had a very different idea from that entertained by many who were constantly advising him as to what constituted "good men," and, furthermore, had learned from experience in Washington that patronage was an element of weakness rather than strength. So-called "good men" were after him every day, indorsed by this or that Alderman, but he did not esteem persistency, or the fact that such men were highly indorsed, or had long petitions, as the test of their goodness or fitness for the places they sought. On the contrary, he thought the office should seek the man, and knew full well that those who clamored loudest were those who were needing the place more than the public interest needed their services, and he should not be unmindful of these facts when the time came. Furthermore, there was so much good timber in his party he was confident that unless the greatest care was exercised, and the severest tests applied, the party's victory would be turned into defeat before the petition-signers and party magnates knew it. He wanted them to bear in mind, as he would, that patronage was weakness, which he went on to illustrate by saying that in making his appointments he calculated to offend fifty where he pleased one, the influence and effect of which could only be offset or overcome by selecting men who would in themselves be a guarantee of

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. B. B. Cowen, Ohio, is domiciled at the Pacific.

The Hon. C. H. Roberts, Concord, N. H., is at the Pacific.

Ex-Senator George T. Wright, of Iowa, is at the Pacific.

Col. J. J. Chandler, U. S. A., is stopping at the Palmer.

P. D. Drake, of the Rock Island *Argus*, is at the Tremont.

Gen. E. F. Winslow, Cedar Rapids, is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. H. A. W. Tabor, Leadville, Col., is at the Palmer.

Judge J. P. Kidder, Yankton, D. T., is a guest of the Tremont.

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, is a guest of the Pacific.

Judge S. G. Smith, Newton, Ia., is one of the guests of the Pacific.

J. K. Edsall, Attorney-General of Illinois, is stopping at the Pacific.

The Hon. L. L. Munn, Freeport, Ill., is sojourning at the Tremont.

The Hon. John Hambleton, San Francisco, is registered at the Tremont.

The Hon. A. Haines, Rockford, Ill., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon. Richard W. Mills, Virginia, Ill., is one of the guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. F. T. Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, is a guest of the Palmer.

George A. Hamilton, Treasurer of the Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad, is at the Pacific.

John McCullough and his company passed through the city yesterday, registering at the Tremont.

Col. C. C. Able, seriously ill for some days past at the Billings House with erysipelas, is slowly mending.

The funeral of R. C. Feldkamp took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 330 Ohio street, and was largely attended by friends. The body was buried in Graceland.

Capt. Napier, of the tug O. B. Green, discovered the body of a man floating in the river yesterday afternoon at Division street bridge, and placed it in charge of a man who notified the Coroner.

The people of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church are disappointed in not securing the services of Dr. Wilson, of Peoria, as they expected, but he refuses to come, his Vestry being unwilling.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 48; 8 p. m., 45. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.69; 8 p. m., 29.55.

The American Home Association held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business beyond making some arrangements for an entertainment which they propose to give in the near future.

The Judges will hardly meet to select three more names for Justices of the Peace until the end of the week. The hopes of the unsuccessful candidates have revived, and there may be an animated contest for the three vacancies.

The regular monthly meeting of the Audubon Club was held in the club-room of the Grand Pacific last evening, Charles Kern in the chair. After a lengthy discussion on some amendments to the constitution and the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Joseph Overbillich, 10 years of age, living with his parents at No. 118 Huribut street, was accidentally run over at 11 o'clock yesterday morning near the corner of North avenue and Church streets by a heavy truck wagon owned by Durands & Co. The little fellow had his left ankle broken, and was badly bruised. It is said the driver was not to blame.

Michael Scully, while employed yesterday afternoon in demolishing walls about the gashouse attached to the Tremont House, was severely injured by a heavy chain falling upon him. A physician who attended him does not think the injuries will result fatally. Scully is 45 years of age, and lives with his family near the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street.

The young men of the North Side are especially invited to attend a meeting to be held in Moody's Tabernacle, corner of Chicago avenue and LaSalle street, to-morrow evening. Messrs. Pentecost and Stebbins will be present and lead the meeting. Admittance free. Reserved seats can be secured at the stores of F. H. Revell, 150 Madison street, Rockwood Bros., 104 North Clark street, and Bush's Market, corner Clark street and Chicago avenue.

In the replevin suit brought by J. F. Kaufmann to recover $116 cash taken from Charles Fisk by Detective Heinzman, when Fisk was arrested for swindling Kaufmann, the suit terminated in favor of the plaintiff. Fisk, or one of his agents, also has taken out a writ of replevin before Justice Haines, and in consequence Heinzman has been ordered to still hold fast to the money. More complications are threatened.

A regular monthly meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last night at the Academy building, No. 263 Wabash avenue, Prof. Babcock in the chair. The Secretary announced the donation of a bald eagle from H. A. Taylor, of Glencoe, Ill. Mr. W. L. B. Jenney was elected a member of the Academy. Prof. G. W. Hough then read a paper upon the "Eclipse of 1878," being a report of that obscuration as he had observed it July 29 of that year. The contribution was of great interest to all present.

The ladies of the Social Science Association resident in the Second Congressional District met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Burrows, No. 160 Ashland avenue, and appointed committees and made other necessary preparations for the holding of an Association reception at the house of Mrs. William O. Carpenter, No. 120 Park avenue, April 17, from 3 to 6 o'clock. Literary exercises will form a part of the entertainment. Invitations will be issued only to members. It is expected that a series of receptions will be held, one in each divison of the city.

The closing reception of the I. F. F. Club was held in the parlors of the Grand Pacific last evening. The reception was tendered by Messrs. Savres and Harvey, and about thirty couples present enjoyed their hospitality. The earlier part of the evening was devoted to an enjoyable programme of readings and music, the singing of the Chicago Quartette being especially noteworthy. The latter part of the evening was devoted to dancing, and proved fully as satisfactory as the intellectual delights by which it was prefaced. An elegant lunch in Mr. Gaskell's best style formed a feature of the occasion.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Lincoln Park Board was held in their rooms in Ashland Block yesterday afternoon. There were present President Winston, and Commissioners Hjortsberg and Stockton. An application for a position as special policeman was ordered placed on file, as it was decided to fill these positions from among the regular employes. The Superintendent was given authority to discharge any employe of the park without first notifying the Board, as heretofore. After auditing bills amounting to about $500, and discussing some details in the proposed improvements, the Board adjourned.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the State Eye and Ear Infirmary was held yesterday at the institution. There were present D. Goodwin, Jr., President; the Hon. P. A. Armstrong, of Morris, Secretary; and W. H. Fitch, M. D., of Rockford. The Superintendent and Treasurer presented their quarterly reports, showing as follows: The number of patients at beginning of the quarter (Jan. 1, 1879) was 65; number since admitted, 63; discharged, 62; remaining at end of quarter, 65. The number of dispensary patients treated during the quarter was 4,325. Cash receipts for quarter, $4,848; disbursements, $4,737; balance, $111.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Mrs. Mary Lawson, 86 years of age, who died at No. 4012 Butterfield street, of injuries received the 11th of March by being accidentally struck by a locomotive on the Michigan Central Railroad at the intersection of Fortieth and Butterfield streets. The old lady was deaf, and, although the train was moving slowly and the bell ringing, she heard nothing, and was struck and carried along by the cattle-guard before the train could be stopped. An excellent device for the prevention of all such accidents at railroad crossings is the patent gate in operation at the Burlington & Quincy crossing of Michigan avenue, and the Michigan Southern crossing of Harrison street. A crossing flagman's duty is thereby simplified to operating the gate, which opens and closes by a couple of cranks, which can be turned by a small boy. Were similar gates used all over the city, railroad accidents would be far less frequent. An inquest was also held at No. 454 State street upon William Henry Cloak, 18 years of age, who was run over last Friday while attempting to board a train on the Michigan Central Railroad. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

The eighth annual meeting of the "Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West" will be held in the Second Baptist Church of Chicago Thursday and Friday of this week. Thursday, in addition to routine business, the exercises will include the address of welcome and response, Treasurer's report and discussion, reception of delegates from sister societies, reading of letters from friends abroad, lunch, report of the Board (home department), discussion of State work, paper by Mrs. E. C. Hewitt, of Normal, tea, public meeting in the evening, addressed by Dr. Peddie and returned missionaries. The exercises of Friday will include the report of the Nominating Committee, election of officers, report of the Board (foreign department), paper by Mrs. Dr. Cutler of Kankakee, addresses, children's meeting, reports of committees, free conference, closing exercises.

Quite a large gang of men were at work at the new Custom-House yesterday getting things ready for the Post-Office folks. The basement is still somewhat damp, but it is hoped that it will be thoroughly dried by Saturday. The mail-chutes at the Jackson street end are about finished, and the windlasses will be put in immediately. The work of cleaning up the courtyard will be finished before Saturday, and everything put in order for the occupation by the Post-Office. The present wooden sidewalk will have to remain for some time to come. It has been found necessary to close the office part of the day Saturday, and the public will have to prepare themselves accordingly. The entire force of the Post-Office will work all night, and it is intended to open the regular Sunday delivery at the new building.

Mr. Jasper D. Ward expressed himself to a reporter, the other day, upon the subject of the assininity of the State Legislature in the celebrated contempt case at Springfield. He stigmatized the act as foolishness in the extreme. He said that THE TRIBUNE corresponddent had made charges of corruption against the members of the Assembly, which he was called upon to sustain by that body. This he refused to do. Had they dropped the matter here, they would have had the best of THE TRIBUNE, placing it in the light of attempting to get up a sensation for which it could show no foundation. But the moment that they tried to force the correspondent, and placed him in durance, they lost their opportunity, and made asses of themselves. They could not make anything out of the newspaper man; they had placed him in the position of a martyr, and had advertised themselves in an unenviable way.

A meeting of the dentists of Chicago and vicinity was held at Samuel S. White's dental depot Monday night. Resolution of respect for the late John H. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, and of condolence with the afflicted family were unanimously passed. Dr. Allport, Chairman, feelingly spoke of the deceased, and paid tribute to his memory as one known through the dental world for his ability as a dental writer, practitioneer, teacher, and scholar. Fitting words were added by Dr. S. Dean, Cushing, and others. A goodly sum was pledged towards a fund for the family, and S. R. Bingham, Esq., appointed Treasurer of the same for this State. The annual meeting of the Chicago Dental Society followed, and the election of officers resulted thus: President, Dr. A. W. Freeman; First Vice-President, Dr. T. W. Brophy; Second Vice-President, Dr. E. S. Talbot; Secretary, Dr. C. P. Pruyn; Treasurer, Dr. J. D. Smith; Librarian, Dr. C. R. E. Koch; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. M. S. Dean; Board of Directors, Drs. Cushing, Dean, and Crouse. The essay of Dr. Dean on the "Inter-Maxillary Bones" was deferred to the May meeting.

Charles O'Malley, "the Irish barrister" of the West Division, is justly entitled to the credit of a discoverer. He has found out a new species of "habeas corpus." Lest the uninformed should be misled by the saying, "I'm a habeas corpus, and I've got 'em all over me," it may be said that Charles O'Malley's discovery is not dependent nor consequent upon what he has got at all over him. It is merely a newly-devised way of obtaining liberty for a man who is undergoing imprisonment. The way in which the astounding discovery was made is this: Yesterday morning Mike Hagerty was arraigned at the West Side Police Court for vagrancy. He demanded a change of venue; the transcript was made out and given to an officer. This officer evidently did not know that the law had granted Hagerty the right of immediate appearance before the nearest Justice, or else he cared not what the law said, for he put the transcript in his pocket and, after locking Hagerty up in a cell at 10 o'clock, went out after a burglary case, and did not return till 2 o'clock. Meanwhile the Irish barrister had caused another transcript to be issued by the unsuspecting Court, and the case was tried before Justice Scully, where he was discharged for want of prosecution because the prosecuting witness, the officer who had the first transcript in his pocket, was not present. This masterstroke of criminal practice is what is now known in the West Division Justice Courts as "Habeas Corpus Charlie Male." Hereafter the Police Court will see that officers do their duty in the matter of changes of venue.

"Business, the papers say, is rather brisker than usual this season," said one man to his friend the other day. "It always is this time of the year," was the reply; "it comes round as regularly as the jokes in the newspapers,—what they call the revival of trade." "Yes, but what causes it?" persisted the first speaker. "Women," said his interlocutor. "Along towards the middle of March, when the auction season begins, they begin to sally forth upon the auction path and create a fictitious prosperity. There are about 5,000,000 families in this country, allowing for millionaires and others who have more than one, and political economists have estimated that about 50 per cent of the heads of these families—the women, of course—annually fall victims to the auction fever. If 4,000,000 women spend only $10 each in buying condemned furniture, riding on the street-cars, hiring express wagons, losing their pocket-books, getting counterfeit money, etc., that amounts to an increment of the volume of trade of no less than $40,000,000 during a period of three or four weeks, or say at the rate of from $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 a year. As the money thus poured out goes to every class of society,—the people who auction off their household goods, the auctioneers, the newspapers, the expressmen, the street-car conductors and companies (especially the conductors), etc., etc., —it is not surprising that people think business is reviving and the country has no use for a greenback movement. But," continued the amateur lecturer on political economy, "this, as I have already said, is but a fictitious prosperity, for why! it might be thought that, if 4,000,000 women pay at 400,000 auctions $40,000,000 for so many million lots worth, say in all, $10,000,000, a profit of $30,000,000 would accrue to some one—the proprietors of the goods sold, namely. This assumption, however, does not rest on a substantial basis, as Huskley has demonstrated, for, to use his image, if a woman one year buys a $3 table for $10, next year she is pretty sure to send a $10 bureau to the auction-room, and congratulate herself on getting $2 for it. In this manner the balance of trade is preserved, and what is gained one year is lost in another one, so that the apparent increase of business is only an apparent one. In reality the auctioneers' commissions, street-car fares, cost of express-wagons, etc., eat up a considerable proportion of the gross sum every year, and in this manner, as Stan Jevons remarks, the rich keep on growing richer and the poor keep on growing poorer, and the violent contrasts characteristic of American society are produced."

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The Bradstreet Company furnishes the following report of business failures duing the month of March, 1879, in this city, showing the number of trades and failures in each, with liabilities and assets and total for the month:

Business.	No. of failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.
Billiard tables	1	$ 8,000	$ 1,200
Confectionery	1	1,500	300
Grain, corn	1	2,800	.....
Groceries	2	9,600	2,300
Irons, etc., wholesale	1	323,000	253,000
Millers	1	1,200	.....
Notions, wholesale	1	33,000	21,800
Photo materials	1	8,000	4,000
Printing inks	1	1,200	400
Toys, etc., wholesale	1	75,000	55,000
Wall papers	1	7,500	4,500
Wines, etc.	1	1,520	450
	13	$471,320	$342,950

THE CITY HALL.

One case of scarlet fever was reported yesterday.

The receipts from licenses yesterday amounted to $650.

The street-sprinkling season is near at hand, or at least those owning sprinklers think so. The first license was ordered to issue yesterday.

The contract for doing the sewerage teaming for the year was yesterday awarded to Thomas Dakin, the lowest bidder, by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $568.50 from the Collector, $1,942.33 from the Water Department, and $20 from the Comptroller. The disbursements were $3,000 on account of salaries.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Patrick Brennan to construct a three-story store and dwelling at No. 378 West Twelfth street, to cost $4,000; and to Henry Barker & Co., to erect a one-story lime-kiln, 70x90 feet, on Lincoln avenue, near the railroad track, to cost $5,000.

The ordinance reducing the water tax is apt to increase the consumption of water in the city. Yesterday Commissioner Stewart was over to get authority to dispense with the use of a water-meter in his private dwelling, finding that by so doing he can save money.

Proposals for laying water service-pipe from Thirty-first street to Douglas avenue, on Forest avenue, and from Wabash avenue to Calumet avenue, on Twenty-fifth street, were opened yesterday. Ryan Bros. were the lowest bidders, their bid being 18 and 18½ cents per lineal foot, and the award will no doubt be made to them.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer is now employing about eighty men in his office, and is running a day and a night force.

The officers of the Criminal Court are all arrayed in uniforms. Those of the County Court will get theirs on to-day.

Commissioner Lenzen enjoyed his 49th birthday yesterday by treating all his friends—except the newspaper reporters.

It cost Cook County just $10 to remove Capt. McGrath and his household effects from the old County Agent's office to the new one. Cheap enough.

The agent for the Bell telephone has put one of his instruments into the County Hospital, for which the county is to pay nothing for two years.

The Committee on Charities held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at which no business of importance was transacted beyond considering references, auditing bills, and granting passes to enable poor people to "shake" the city.

A sort of a boarding-house row occupied the attention of Judge Loomis in the County Court nearly all day yesterday, being a replevin suit entitled Sarah B. French vs. Henry G. Savage and Ella M. Savage, appealed from Justice Matson's Court.

Mr. Forrest, attorney for Lamb, is just now busy in preparing a bill of exceptions. He is intending to take the case to the Appellate Court, because he thinks it cheaper and more convenient than a higher court. He has forty days in which to prepare his bill.

William H. Dunton, Justice of the Peace at Arlington Heights, and L. O. Wilson, both prominent characters in the prosecution of Mrs. Susannah Underhill, recently, before the Grand Jury, came into the Criminal Court yesterday and gave bail in $500 each upon their indictment.

The County Clerk signed a number of bonds yesterday, although it was a painful job, on account of his sore thumb, which continues to get no better. It was necessary for him to sign the bonds so that the Treasurer can deliver them to the parties who have already purchased them.

It is likely that the wife of William H. Gerbrick will be brought into the County Court Thursday morning to be tried for insanity. There will be no defense made upon this point, the fight will be upon the question as to what shall be done with her, and in whose custody she shall be placed.

There came very near being a jail-delivery last Monday, though through no fault of the jail officials. Two fellows were tied together and conducted to the Black Maria to take passage to the Bridewell. When they reached the bus, however, instead of stepping into the carriage they cut sticks and ran up the alley. They were quickly overhauled by a Bailiff, who brought them back and assisted them into the vehicle.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Two hundred and fifty barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday.

The currency disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to $41,000.

Nearly $2,400 worth of the new refunding certificates were issued at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The reason why no more subscriptions for the 4 per cent bonds are received is that all the 5-20s have been called in.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed up $19,472. Of this amount $16,613 was for tax-paid spirits, $2,583 for tobacco and cigars, $259 for beer, and $35 for exports.

The "match-bond" cases did not come up for examination before Commissioner Boyne yesterday morning. Charley Reed, counsel for Charles N. Wheeler, one of the defendants, being engaged in the Greeg trial before Judge Blodgett. Inasmuch as Mr. Reed had to leave for Springfield last night, in obedience to a subpœna to appear at the McCrea investigation, the cases were continued until Friday morning.

It will be remembered that the Custom-House cases were set some days ago for the 15th inst., with the understanding that, if Judge Gresham, who is to sit with Judge Blodgett in the trial of the cases, did not reach here by that day, they might be further continued. People who are familiar with the way the special counsel have managed the cases from the start had no idea that they would be tried the 15th, whether Judge Gresham came or not. Judge Blodgett has received a letter from Judge Gresham, however, which makes its certain that they will not be tried that day, and the special counsel will not be compelled to go up and make the confession that again they are not ready. In the letter Judge Gresham states that it will be impossible for him to be here by the 15th, but that, if possible, he will reach Chicago by the 23d inst. This will give the specials a week's grace, but whether they improve the time in behalf of the Government remains to be seen.

CRIMINAL.

Detective Stewart yesterday recovered at Hogan's pawnshop on Randolph street about $50 worth of plumbing tools stolen Friday night by burglars from L. Hartman & Co., of No. 190 North Clark street.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning burglars were discovered in the house of F. R. Wolfinger, No. 684 Fulton street. His wife was awakened by them trying to open the door to their sleeping apartment, and when she raised an alarm they ran out. Entrance was gained in some unknown way through a rear basement door.

Henry Smith was arrested yesterday upon a warrant alleging that he was guilty of adultery and fornication with a woman named Lottie Robinson. Justice Matson continued the case under bonds of $500 till April 18. The complainant is the wife, Margaret Smith, who lives at No. 158 South Halsted street. Henry is a special policeman employed by the Northwestern Railroad, and between him and his wife divorce-proceedings are pending.

A daring robbery was perpetrated at 9 o'clock last evening on Clark street opposite the Metropolitan Theatre. Miss Carrie Snell, of No. 91 West Washington street, while passing along the street was assaulted by a man who ran up behind her, placed his hand over her mouth, and robbed her of a brown silk handkerchief and a pocketbook containing $3 and some odd change. She gave the alarm at once and ran after the robber, but he was too fleet of foot for her and escaped.

Burglars at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, by prying open a window opening upon a private alley, succeeded in gaining entrance to the tailor-shop of Edward Leske, No. 1018 Indiana avenue. As one of them was making off with a large quantity of second-hand clothing, he was sighted a short distance from the shop by Policeman Vincent Carroll, and, upon being ordered to halt, the fellow dropped his load, and escaped by running through a labyrinth of alleys. The property was all recovered, and taken to the Twenty-second Street Station.

Two young boys named Michael Cavanaugh and Mathew Fisher, each 16 years of age, have been systematically plundering their employers, Brown Bros., founders, doing business at the corner of Kingsbury and Michigan streets. They were caught yesterday trying to dispose of five stolen flat-irons. Eleven more were recovered at the second-hand store No. 122 West Madison street, and about sixty of the same make have been disposed of to Mrs. Griffin, of No. 331 Halsted street, although she denies it. By their own statement, the boys have stolen fully 200 irons, worth 18 cents each. They were held by Justice Morrison in $500 each to the 9th.

Louis Howard, a colored youth of 18 years, was arrested yesterday by Detective John Ender, charged with breaking a door with an ax at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Jones, No. 1870 Butterfield street, and stealing $50 worth of clothing. Some time ago Howard stole the same articles, and was sentenced to sixty days in the House of Correction. He had no sooner served his sentence than he planned and executed the robbery over again. The same officer arrested two boys named James Callaghan and James Gilbert, charged with picking the pocket of Mrs. Susie Allen, No. 2104 State street, of a pocketbook containing $2 in cash, some keys, and some papers as she was passing the corner of Clark and Adams street.

Michael Murphy and Daniel Walsh, charged with stabbing Charles Christiansen in a street brawl Sunday night, March 9, were yesterday brought to trial before Justice Morrison. The complainant was in court, and looked remarkably well, considering the ordeal through which he has passed. The principals and the witnesses told stories exactly the same as those of the affair published at the time in these columns, excepting perhaps that it was more clearly shown that Christiansen struck the first blow at Walsh, and that Murphy, who was not at all injured, was the one who used the knife. The former was discharged, and the case was taken under advisement. In the meantime, Murphy is out upon $500 bail.

Arrests: John Elliott, a well-known thief, captured while trying to sell a lot of plumber's tools on State street, near Harmon court, and for which an owner is wanted at the Armory; Robert Elickson, a small boy charged with robbing Jacob Hand, of No. 256 Rucker street, of four cents; James Duane, 10 years of age, whom his mother, living at No. 270 West Lake street, wishes to send to the Reform School; James Johnson, who is to be sent before the next Grand Jury for that attempted shooting of Policemen Danielson and Costello; Albert Schalmerich, Charles and Mary Kuehnan, proprietors of the West Side Star saloon, charged with a violent assault upon John Spahring, who made himself obnoxious in the saloon.

Matilda Schweizer, the wife of a Clark street restaurateur, living at No. 8 Fillmore street, was before Justice Morrison yesterday upon a charge of abusing and maltreating two adopted children, preferred by the Humane Society and backed up by the neighbors of Mrs. Schweizer. The children—Josie Winters, aged 11 years, and her brother Benny, aged 14 years—were present. The boy looked careworn, and, although older than his sister, was only half the size. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. A. W. Langdon and O. L. Dudley, the Secretary and Agent of the Humane Society, and by E. A. Sherburne, an attorney who has been through the civil courts fighting for the rights of two children whom he adopted some years ago. The Schweizers were represented by Adolph Moses. Abraham Hart, of the wholesale clothing firm, also figured in the case as a trustee of the Jewish Orphan Asylum of Cleveland, O. Before the case was called for trial all these persons held a conference, the result of which was a determination to send the children to the Asylum at Cleveland, whence they were taken eight years ago by the Schweizers. This put an end to what might have been an unpleasant situation for the Schweizers, as there were present in the Court-room about thirty witnesses from the neighborhood. Quite a surprise awaits the children upon their return to the Asylum. The boy always insisted that he had a sister somewhere, and he will find at Cleveland a sister and a brother both older than himself, who have grown up with the institution. They have written frequently, but their letters have either been withheld or have gone astray.

Justice Morrison: Henry A. Thomas and James Falvey, robbing Mrs. Mary Krab, of No. 1043 Oakley street, at the muzzle of a revolver some days ago, $500 each to the 12th; Adelaine Thomas, larceny, $200 to the 9th; Patrick Tracey, receiving a portion of the goods stolen by burglars from the residence of Mrs Usircer, of No. 134 North Green street; Walter Gorman, whom a recent police report says was found hidden away in a barber-shop and cigar store on Blue Island avenue, which he had forcibly entered, with his pockets filled with plunder, discharged for lack of prosecution; Carl Thorsen and Carl Beitler, bartenders at the Star saloon, charged with assaulting James Dacey election night, $1,000 to the 9th. Justice Summerfield: William Houlihan, arrested upon suspicion for larceny, $300 to the Criminal Court; Elwood Bishop, a colored ruffin, charged with assaulting Cornelia Bell, $25 fine; Joseph Heron, theft of his wife's furniture, $300 to the 12th; John Pryor, larceny of a shovel from George Wengester, of No. 1541 Halsted street, $20 fine; Charles Foerst, charged with stealing about $2,500 worth of clothing and silverware from the farm of Mrs. Mattie Smith, in Texas, $2,500 to the 28th; George Green, an inveterate coat thief, charged with stealing several coats from guests of the Palmer House, $1,000 to the Criminal Court; T. Bird, William Anderson, and Avon A. Rudd, vagrancy, $50 fine each. John Hanson, a saloon-keeper at No. 551 State street, was held in $400 to the 9th for robbing J. Barlow of a pocket-book and $5.50 in cash, because he refused to pay for drinks for a gang of prostitutes loafing about the saloon. Justice Kaufmann: Neil Durdy and Rocka Sechora, Italian musicians, charged with disorderly conduct, $10 fine; Nicholas Molter, repeating at the polls election day, $5 fine; Edward Foster, another of the same stripe, $300 to the 11th.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

H. B. Willis, St. Paul.
J. F. Barnard, St. Jo. Mo.
Wm. H. Merritt, N. Y.
J. F. Hayden, Cleveland.
G. B. Clason, Milwaukee.
T. Bain, Winnepeg.
W. J. Bassett, Boston.
D. Wallaston, Jr., Fairm't.
L. L. Colburn, Cincinn'i.
M. Nichol, Racine, Wis.

PALMER HOUSE.

N. W. Kimball, G. Bay.
F. M. Stuart, Madison.
J. C. Houghton, Milw'kee.
E. E. Hood, Monmouth.
W. H. Stephenson, L'd'v'e.
H. Thompson, Prine'n.
W. Raymond, Bism'k.
B. Stuart, Lafayette.
R. Shelly, G. Rapids.
P. Dinsmore, N. Y.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

D. H. Barber, Yankton.
J. G. Callahan, Racine.
R. L. Burchell, Erie, Ill.
E. F. Eckert, Boston.
T. M. Bigelow, Milwauke
Geo. W. Fry, Pittsburg.
W. Myers, Ft. Wayne.
Geo. P. Wild, Sycamore.
S. A. Holt, N. Y.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Wm. M. Conner, N. Orl'ns.
Frank S. Ball, Brooklyn.
S. S. Mann, Elgin.
W. D. Everts, Buffalo.
Samuel Snow, London.
Joseph Brooks, Memphis
H. Newman, Wissington
M. B. Wilcox, N. Haven.
M. Waters, Philad'a.
Wm. Plankinton, Milw.

WHISKY.

THE FIRST BATCH CASES.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, upsetting the defense urged by the "first batch" whisky men that the immunity dodge prevented their prosecution by the Government to recover assessments on illicit spirits rather dampened the feelings of the batch, and the idea of the causes being remanded here for further proceedings in conformity to this decision was not calculated to fill their souls with peace and quiet. The claim that immunity extended to the civil suits is knocked higher than a kite, and all that remains to be done by the Government is to proceed and take judgment against the batch for the assessments, and then proceed to collect that judgment. There may be a hitch when it comes to that, but if it should be found that the whisky men themselves have no property to satisfy the judgment, the Government will have a chance to go for their bondsmen and invite them to pay up.

A reporter fell in with Charley Reed, who has been managing the cases for the batch, during the day, and asked him what he thought of the turn affairs had taken. He admitted that things had not gone just as he wished, or as he expected, but significantly added that the game wasn't up, even if the decision did go against him and remanded the cases here for trial. When asked to explain this dark hint, he put his right thumb to the tip of his nose, closed one eye, and otherwise proceeded to intimate that he didn't propose to give it out just at present. As near as can be figured out, however, the only possible show is to apply to the powers that be and live at Washington for an interposition of clemency, and the result of that is rather doubtful. During the day Mr. Reed received word that the full text of the opinion would be here Thursday or Friday.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met Monday, the full Board present.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges, to whom was referred the petition for the improvement of Clark street, from Fullerton to Diversy avenues, having consulted with the owners of abutting property, reported in favor of paving with six-inch cedar blocks with 3x14 pine curbing, to be put down in the usual manner on one-inch boards, with lake-shore gravel sand tar. The Supervisor was instructed to have an ordinance drawn for the work in conformity with the report.

All ordinances relating to saloons, heretofore laid on the table, and the one presented at this meeting by Mr. Shurlev, were taken up and referred as unfinished business to the new Board, which comes in at the next meeting.

An ordinance was adopted in regard to the extension of Graceland Cemetery, in accordance with the proposition of said Company submitted March 10, the people of the town consenting thereto by voting in favor of it at the election April 1, and the Committee on Revision was instructed to have the same published with the revised ordinances.

Mr. Weckler, the Assessor, reported about forty tax-certificates bought in by him by order of the Board July 31, 1877, now in the hands of the Treasurer, and that the final tax-sale notice must be given this month, so as to keep the certificates good. He was authorized to assign all certificates to the incoming Supervisor, Edgar Sanders, when he has his bond approved and filed, which bonds were fixed to be given as Supervisor at $50,000, and as Town Treasurer at $150,000.

The Board then adjourned.

ENGLEWOOD.

Mr. George W. Mitchell, who has for the last three years been Police Justice of the Town of Lake, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 742 Sixty-second street, Englewood. Mr. Mitchell was born Dec. 23, 1838, at Leroy, Lake County, O. He was a graduate of the class of '63 at the Hillsdale (Mich.) University, and received the degree of A. M. in 1866 at the Chicago University. He had resided at Englewood for the last seven years, and had made friends of all with whom he became intimate. He was a member of the Universalist Society, and was a kind husband and father. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place at 2:30 p. m. to-day from his late residence, and will be conducted by the Masonic fraternity. The remains will be taken to Reading, Mich., for interment. Dr. A. H. Champlin attended him, and, as the case was somewhat complicated, a post-mortem examination was held, the consulting physicians being Drs. Z. Irwin and W. H. Hess. They found hypertrophy of the liver and degeneration of the mucous coat of the small intestines.

LAKE.

The Board of Town Trustees met yesterday morning, with all present except Mr. Muirhead. The report of Collector Murphy from Jan. 9 to March 24 was presented and filed. It showed collections as follows: General town tax, $28,623.41; special assessments, $12,475.88; State tax, $6,835.19; school tax, $20,227.09; county tax, $15,640.81; South Park tax, $6,397.47; printer's fees, $94.40.

Resolutions of regret at the death of G. W. Mitchell were adopted.

The Town Attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance for the laying of water-pipes on Ashland avenue from Forty-third to Forty-seventh streets.

The annual report of Clerk Byrne showed receipts from various license sources to have been $4,913.33.

The Board adjourned to 1 p. m to-morrow in the Englewood Hose-House. The change of place is made to accommodate Justice Muirhead, who is sick.

HYDE PARK.

There was a deal of talk around town last evening when it was learned that a petition had been filed by parties acting for Potter and Williamson to contest the election of H. R. Hobart. The Republicans feel sore, and think it is the last trick of the Union Taxpayers. It appears that two or three days ago a number of gentlemen got together and subscribed from $5 to $25 to pay for the contest, and the filing of the petition is the result.

George Willard appears to be the strongest candidate for the Treasurership, and some say that Follansbee is out of the field. Dr. Chapman, of Grand Crossing, is very anxious to be Health Officer.

The annual church meeting of the First Baptist Church was held in the church Monday evening. N. B. Dodson, E. P. Burroughs, J. G. Pratt, and W. L. Whipple were elected Trustees, and Stephen Bowen Clerk. The services of the Rev. Mr. Jackson are to be retained during this year.

CHICAGO IN FLORIDA.

Orange-Groves and Settlements—Spring Garden.

It seems Chicago enterprise is accomplishing most wonderful results in Florida. The following article, taken from the *Florida Agriculturist*, of De Land, Fla., shows how a Chicago citizen can make a Florida wilderness both inviting and exceedingly productive:

Seven years ago, Maj. George H. Norris, of Chicago, perceiving at once the valuable advantages of the location, purchased a tract of 7,000 acres, a goodly portion of which is as fertile land as was ever turned by plow. A large part, too, consisted of dense hammock,—so thick with a luxuriant growth of majestic oaks, with cedar, cypress, hickory, and shrubbery of all kinds, gracefully festooned with the beautiful gray Spanish moss, as to obscure the sun while walking underneath. Scattered through this hammock here and there are acres of sour orange-trees in countless numbers, from the lofty tree, hoary with age, to the youthful sapling, and down to the little tender shoot, so thickly growing under the shade of the surrounding growth as to form a carpet of verdure like a field of young grain.

With the ready instinct and courage of a thorough business man, Maj. Norris cut at once into the heart of this hammock, and opened up three different patches of the wild orange groves, and, selecting the best trees for budding, thinned out the rest to give them room to grow. The work was Titanic, and the expense great, but the reward is already being realized, and before long will be most ample. Seven years ago he purchased a trackless, virgin hammock; now he has vigorous, thrifty orange groves, numbered from one to eleven, with roads and paths cut from one to the other. A large number of these trees, twenty or more feet high, not one older than a seven-years' bud, are as fine a grove as we have ever seen, and are yielding remarkably well. Three years ago his four-year-old buds began to bear, and from these comparatively recent beginnings he last year shipped over 100,000 oranges. His lemon trees, too, are rapidly maturing, and for many he has already shipped he has received handsome returns.

One of his most successful experiments was to remove to a better location, and in grove form, 130 large and old trees, some just ready to bloom and bear. But very few seemed even wilted, and he maintains many will bear well in two years. With incredible toil and cost he has had cleared and fenced some 300 acres, and has had budded, with the choicest varieties of oranges and lemons, thousands of trees. This is going on annually; every year more acres cleared, more thousands of trees budded. Maj. Norris is an enthusiastic and sturdy advocate for budding on sour stock, and his remarkable success seems to warrant his belief. Scattered all through the hammock are vast numbers of old sour orange trees, twenty-five to fifty feet in height, all loaded, as indeed they are the year round, with their acceptable fruit.

In the midst of these eleven groves on the shore of Spring Garden Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, Maj. Norris has erected a large drying and packing house, capable of holding 50,000 oranges at one time. A novel and we should think a useful feature connected with this establishment is the new way of having the drying racks work on pivots, so as to bring the fruit to more convenient access for handling and drying.

The settlement proper of Spring Garden is a cluster of some score or more houses, extending over quite an area, each surrounded by its thrifty orange-grove, and nearly every one showing evidence of taste and no small architectural skill. The main avenue is five and three-quarters miles long and a hundred feet broad, along the centre of which is planted a row of oak and magnolia trees that in time will make it one of the finest boulevards in the country. Another runs parallel to this of equal length; and five others cross these, sixty-six feet wide. It is estimated that an entire homestead (160 acres) is taken up in these different avenues.

To accommodate tourists, casual visitors, and permanent boarders, a pretty and picturesque as well as commodious hotel, with a fine, vigorous orange-grove in front, has been completed and opened for guests by Mr. E. M. Turner, of Chicago, fitted up most tastefully, and replete with home accommodations and comfort. Every effort seems to be made by the host and his hospitable wife to supply the wants of their guests. Some of the many attractions for visitors may be found in the hunting and fishing, and also in a magnificent natural medicinal spring, so large as to afford a volume of water, escaping in a strong stream of several feet full, of sufficient power to run a large mill or factory. Our time was too limited to explore this famous spring, so its description must be left for a future number.

Seven years ago this settlement was a forest; now the following are some of the families of respectability, education, and refinement, who have made it their residence or have invested in groves, each having their grove in a more or less stage of development: Prof. Stone, Massachusetts, twenty-five acres; J. G. Shapley, Chicago, fourteen acres; the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, Des Moines, Ia., six acres; Mr. Bliss, American Publishing House, Hartford, Conn., six acres; Mr. Gregg, Adams,

UCTION SALES.
POMEROY & CO.,
ers. 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
one-Front Residence
1113 INDIANA-AV.
MORNING, April 9, at 10 o'clock,
ction Sale of the Entire
HOLD FURNITURE
se No. 1113 Indiana-av. All first-class
nsed but a short time, consisting of
lain Carpets, Parlor Sets, Marble-Top
ining-Room and Kitchen Furniture,
, Crockery and Glassware. Stoves, &c.
r. Owners leaving for Europe.
N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.
est Madison-st.
CONTINUED SALE
esday) Morning, at 10 o'clock,
RUSTIC DECORATIONS,
ANTS, GARDEN FURNITURE, &c.
ry to close business.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.
EL MORTGAGE SALE.
and 81 State-st.,
orning, April 10, at 10 o'clock,
rniture and Carpets,
OF THREE
s-Front Dwellings, of 42 Rooms,
e Double Stores, 79 & 81 State-st., for
ale, consisting of
LEGANT PIANO,
top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Marble-
ressers, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bu-
s, FeatherPillows, Comforters, Sheets,
Dining-room Furniture, Plated Ware,
Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.,
BRUSSELS AND WOOL CARPETS;
everything usually found in first-class
ry. By order of Mortgagee.
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.
ning, April 11, at 10 o'clock,
OUR ROOMS,
hout reserve a large and desirable lay-
out of elegant
FURNITURE
mber Suits, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Wash-
ndid line of New and Used Brussels, Mo-
d Hemp Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding,
ndise, Crockery and Glassware, &c.
fit from two dwellings will be sold; in-
ing usually found in a first-class resi-
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.
. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
WEDNESDAY
APRIL 9,
CTION SALE
OF
Shoes & Slippers
ll grades of Custom-made Spring Style
re no grades or styles that a retailer
ot be found in this sale.
logues ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
80 and 82 Wabash-av.
y, April 10, 9:30 a. m.,
RADE SALE
be found in this sale.
ery & Glassware.
J.
A FULL LINE,
ISH AND AMERICAN.
rs. Brown and Yellow Ware, a
ment of Glassware, Decorated
&c.
ked for country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
PECIAL.
y, April 10, at 2 o'clock,
ECOND-HAND
RNITURE,
, Writing Desks, Easy Chairs,
ideboards, &c.
GEO. F. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
ONG, AUCTIONEER.
REAT AUCTION SALE
OF THE WELL-KNOWN
OLI GARDEN
s and Furniture
e place, commencing WEDNESDAY,
o'clock a. m., and continue from day
immense stock of the finest kind of
and Private Supper-Room Furniture
place must be vacated. To those who
the Tivoli are familiar with the
ed of mentioning the articles and its
those parties who may live away from
willing to avail themselves of the oppor-
ing such goods for whatever they may
reserve, I will mention a few articles
& 6-light Crystal Chandeliers, 2 12-
large number of Bronze Chandeliers, 4
figures, 150 Walnut Restaurant Tables,
Chairs, 1 large 60x120 Bar Mirror, with
figures attached, Handsome Cabi-
tenets, 4 Mantel Mirrors, 3 Handsome
ecular Bar-Counter of 200 feet, 1 long
Mantel, 2 Steam Attachments, 2 large Cook-
-Broiler, 1 Handsome Oyster Range, 1
Counter, a number of Ice-Boxes
ed. Also, 1 Silver-plated coffee-
ter Urns, cost new $400, a very large lot
Ware, Crockery, and Glassware. A
ase never been used at all. In connec-
bove articles there will also be offered
ats of the well-known Tivoli Wine-
of some very desirable brands of Old
rs, amongst which are some that have
re ever since the Tivoli first opened.
ock of Cigars are also a very fine im-
The Steam Boiler, of 20-horse-power,
ines, with 10 Marble-Top Radiators, will
or sale to the highest bidder.
D. LONG, Auctioneer.
OOREHOUSE & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
85 and 87 Randolph-st.
ale This Day at 10 o'clock
OF MEDIUM
re and Carpets,
Household Goods, Parlor and Chamber
M. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.
April 10, at 10 o'clock,
TAURANT
RTH CLARK-ST.
od Range, large Ice-Box, Tables,
tlery, Crockery, Glassware, Chan-
reet Lamp. Sale peremptory.
OOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.
UTTERS & CO.,
ers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
, 300 CHROMOS, 1,000
SHIONS AT AUCTION,
ESDAY, APRIL 9, at 9:30 o'clock a.
ms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
DIT SALE
e and Desirable Stock of
istom Clothing,
A Full Line of
ods. A fine assortment of
d Cassimeres, with the
Usual Lines of
GOODS, Etc
URSDAY, APRIL 10, at 9:30 o'clock,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
AIR GOODS.
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price
st. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere
sole agent for the "MAGITONE,"
Wigs made to order and warranted
292 E. BURNHAM,
W. Madison St., Chicago.
WITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves
rls, Combs, Ornaments, sent C.
D. on approval. BEST AND
HEAPEST in the city.
THOMPSON'S,
210 Wabash-av.

CONGRESS.

An Analysis of That Body from the Beginning of the Government.

Interesting Statistics as to Nativity, Education, Occupation, Etc.

Cases of Accidental Death, Homicide, Assassination, and Suicide, Among the Nation's Law-Makers.

Families which Have Been Represented for Several Generations—Political and Social Acts of Prominent Legislators.

Union and Confederate Soldiers in the Present Congress.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE POLITICAL REGISTER AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY: A Statistical Record of the Federal Officials, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, of the United States of America, 1870-'78. Compiled by Ben: Perley Poore, Clerk of Printing Records, United States Senate. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1878. For sale in St. Louis by the Book & News Company, 307 North Fourth street.

To the general public the main interest of this work is in the legislative part, which contains statistical sketches of the delegates to the Continental Congress, and of all—each and every one—of the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have been elected to the forty-five successive Congresses under the Federal Constitution.

NATIVITIES.

A careful examination of the book has been made for the purpose of embodying and classifying the main facts relating to the subjects of these sketches. The total number of sketches is 5,337, many of the subjects being men whose service in Congress was of the briefest duration. Others, men who were not admitted, though claiming election or legal appointment, and others, men who were rightfully elected or appointed, but died before taking their seats. Of those whose nativities are recorded, all but 142 were born in the United States, New York leading off with 704, Pennsylvania following with 598; Virginia, 532; Massachusetts, 439; Connecticut, 340; and the rest, in sporting language, "distanced." Ireland has furnished most of our foreign-born statesmen, as well in Congress as out, England, Scotland, and Germany following with about equal representation. The following table shows the nativities of members of both Houses more minutely:

States.	No.	States.	No.
Alabama	29	Mississippi	13
Arkansas	6	New Jersey	202
California	1	North Carolina	225
Connecticut	340	New York	704
Delaware	54	New Hampshire	169
Florida	5	New Mexico	5
Georgia	124	Ohio	182
Indiana	49	Pennsylvania	59
Illinois	20	Rhode Island	79
Kentucky	222	South Carolina	157
Louisiana	24	Texas	1
Maryland	237	Tennessee	154
Michigan	5	Virginia	532
Missouri	16	Vermont	131
Maine	110	Wisconsin	72
Massachusetts	439	West Virginia	3

FOREIGN BIRTHS.

Bavaria	2	Netherlands	1
Bermuda	2	New Brunswick	1
Canada	5	Nova Scotia	1
England	17	Scotland	21
France	8	Switzerland	4
Germany	12	Wales	4
Ireland	52	West Indies	4
Maderia	1	Other foreign countri's	2

EDUCATION.

The education received by the subjects of the memoirs is indicated in the following table, though it should be added that in the great majority of those marked as having received a classical education, the statement is added that it was acquired through their own efforts, by teaching school or engaging in some occupation which enabled them to go through college. Those marked self-educated seem to have received no outside assistance and were mostly negroes:

Academic	875
Classical, or Collegiate, or Liberal	1,763
English	135
Private	21
Public School	1,155
Sabbath School	2
Self-educated	30
Military education	26

LONG TERMS OF SERVICE.

The practice of sending men to Congress for term after term prevails, as is well known, much more generally in the East than in the West, and among the older than in the young communities. Of the Representatives, only a very small proportion have had the honor to serve more than two terms. The following table shows the States from which Representatives have been sent for three terms or more:

NUMBER OF TERMS.

States.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Alabama	6	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	11	3	4	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	20	9	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	16	11	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Indiana	15	9	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	24	13	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine	10	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	9	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachus's	31	24	6	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan	9	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	16	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hamp.	18	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	9	6	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	45	29	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Carolina	31	5	10	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	35	11	7	0	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylva's	55	23	20	5	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. Carolina	14	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	12	9	6	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	19	4	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	34	15	15	0	3	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
W. Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following is an exhibit showing what States have been represented by Senators who have served three or more terms:

NUMBER OF TERMS—SENATE.

States.	3	4	5	6	States.	3	4	5	6
Alabama	1	0	0	0	Missouri	4	0	0	1
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	Nebraska	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	Nevada	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	2	0	0	0	N. Hampshire	2	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	New Jersey	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	New York	1	0	0	0
Florida	1	0	0	0	N. Carolina	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	Ohio	2	0	0	0
Illinois	1	0	0	0	Oregon	0	0	0	0
Indiana	2	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	2	0	0	0
Iowa	1	0	0	0	Rhode Island	1	2	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	S. Carolina	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	0	0	0	Tennessee	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	1	0	Texas	0	0	0	0
Maine	1	1	1	0	Vermont	1	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	Virginia	2	0	0	0
Massachus'tts	2	1	0	0	Wisconsin	1	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1	0	0					
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	Total	31	9	2	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0					

OCCUPATIONS.

The following table shows the occupations followed by members of both Houses. In many cases they have followed several occupations, beginning, perhaps, with a trade, in a store, or on a farm, and winding up in the law, which they followed for a livelihood. In every case, as far as possible, the occupation is given in which they engaged at the time of their election:

Architects	1	Merchants	280
Actors	1	Miners	6
Apothecaries	1	Ministers	46
Bankers	20	Millwrights	1
Barbers	1	Millers	1
Brewers	1	Photographers	1
Bricklayers	2	Planters	30
Brickmakers	1	Priests	1
Botanists	1	Printers	35
Cabinet-makers	1	Prize-fighters	1
Carpenters	4	Physicians	156
Chemists	4	Saddlers	1
Civil engineers	14	Sailors	6
Contractors	9	Sawyers	2
Editors	80	Shoemakers	2
Farmers	176	Steamboatmen	2
Horticulturists	2	Stonecutters	1
Hotel-keepers	4	Surveyors	16
Literary	3	Tailors	3
Lawyers	2,415	Tanners	2
Manufacturers	50	Turners	1
Masons	3	Wagonmakers	1
Mechanics	19	Wheelwrights	1

HEREDITY.

From the Colonial days to the present it has frequently happened that several generations of the same family have served in either or both Houses. A collection of the most prominent—notably the Adams, Bayards, Breckinridges, Harrisons, Chandlers, Stocktons, Frelinghuysens, Holsters, etc.—presents a strong confirmation of the theory of hereditary genius. The following is a complete list of all cases where two or more members of the same family have been in Congress:

Adams, John; Adams, John Quincy (son); Adams, Charles Francis (grandson).
Allen, Joan; Allen, John W. (son).
Appleton, William and Nathan (brothers).
Archer, John; Archer, Stevenson (son); Archer, Stephenson, Jr. (grandson).
Armstrong, John; Armstrong, James and John (sons).
Ashe, John Baptiste (son Gov. Samuel Ashe); Ashe, John B. (son of John B).
Atherton, Charles H.; Atherton, Charles G. (son).
Baldwin, Simeon; Baldwin, Roger Sherman (son).
Bartlett, Josiah; Bartlett, Josiah, Jr. (son).
Bayard, James Asheton; Bayard, James A. (son); Bayard, Richard H. (son); Bayard, Thomas F. (grandson; son of J. A. Bayard, Jr.).
Bayly, Thomas M.; Bayly, Thomas H. (son).
Bayliss, Francis and William (brothers).
Biddle, Charles John (son of Nicholas Biddle); Biddle, Edward and Richard (uncle and nephew).
Bouldin, James W. and Thomas T. (brothers).
Boulignev, Dominique and John Edward (uncle and nephew).
Bragg, John and Thomas (brothers).
Breckinridge, John; Breckinridge, John Cabell (grandson).
Brown, John and James (brothers); Brown, B. Gratz (grandson of John Brown).
Buck, Daniel; Buck, Daniel Ayro A. (grandson).
Bullock, Archibald; Bullock, William B. (son).
Burleigh, William; Burleigh, John C. (son).
Butler, William; Butler, Andrew Pickens (son); Butler, William (son).
Cameron, Simon; Cameron, James Donald(son).
Chandler, John and Thomas(brothers); Chandler, Zachariah (nephew).
Chase, Dudley; Chase, Salmon P. (nephew).
Claiborne, Thomas; Claiborne, John and Thomas (sons).
Cobb, Howell; Cobb, Howell (nephew).
Cocke, William; Cocke, John (son).
Collins, Ela; Collins, William (son).
Colquitt, Walter F.; Colquitt, Alfred H. (son).
Conditt, Silas; Conditt, Silas (son).
Corwin, Thomas and Moses B. (brothers).
Cox, James; Cox, S. S. (grandson).
Crockett, David; Crockett, John W. (son).
Cutler, Manasseh; Cutler, William P. (grandson).
Davenport, James and John (brothers).
Davis, Amos and Garrett (brothers).
Dayton, Elias; Dayton, Jonathan (son).
Dearborn, Henry; Dearborn, Henry A. S. (son).
Dennis, John; Dennis, John (son).
Desha, Joseph and Robert (brothers).
Dickerson, Mahlon and Philemon (brothers).
Dickson, Nathan F.; Dickson, Nathan F. (son).
Dodge, Henry; Dodge, Augustus C. (son).
Duer, William; Duer, William (son).
Elmer, Ebenezer and Jonathan (brothers).
Ellsworth, Oliver; Ellsworth, William W. and Henry S. (twin sons).
Ewing, Thomas; Ewing, Thomas (son).
Farrelly, Patrick; Farrelly, John W. (son).
Findlay, James. John, and William (brothers).
Forney, Peter; Forney, Daniel M. (son).
Forward, Chauncey and Walter (brothers).
Frelinghuysen, Frederick; Frelinghuysen, Frederick T. (nephew and adopted son).
Gerry, Elbridge; Gerry, Elbridge (grandson).
Gilman, John, Taylor, and Nicholas (brothers).
Gorham, Nathaniel; Gorham, Benjamin (son).
Graham, James and William A. (brothers).
Greene, Albert Collins (brother of Gen. Nathaniel Greene).
Hardin, Martin D.; Hardin, John J. (son).
Harrison, Benjamin; Harrison, William Henry (son); Harrison, John Scott (grandson).
Harvey, Matthew and Jonathan (brothers).
Hastings, Seth; Hastings, William S. (son).
Hayne, Arthur P. and Robert Y. (brothers).
Heister, Daniel and John (brothers); Heister, John (son of John); Heister, Daniel (also son of John); Heister, William (nephew of Daniel and John); Heister, Isaac Ellmaker (son of William).
Hendricks, William; Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (nephew).
Henry, John P. and Robert P. (brothers).
Herrick, Ebenezer; Herrick, Anson (son).
Hillhouse, William; Hillhouse, James (son).
Hoar, Samuel; Hoar, Ebenezer and George Frisby (sons).
Hoge, John and William (brothers).
Hopkins, Francis; Hopkins, Joseph (son).
Ingersoll, Jared; Ingersoll, Joseph R. and Charles J. (sons).
Ingersoll, Ralph J.; Ingersoll, Collin M. (son).
Jennifer, Daniel; Jennifer, Daniel (son).
Johns, Kensey; Johns, Kensey (son).
Johnson, James and Richard M. (brothers).
Jones, Allen and Wiley (brothers).
Jones, Walter; Jones, Walter (son).
King, Rufus and Cyrus (half brothers); King, James Gore and John Alsop (sons of Rufus King).
Knight, Nehemiah; Knight, Nehemiah R. (son).
Lane, Amos; Lane, James H. (son).
Lane, Joseph; Lane, Lafayette (son).
Langdon, John and Woodbury (brothers).
Law, Richard; Law, Lyman (son); Law, John (grandson).
Lee, Francis, Lightfoot, and Arthur (brothers).
Lincoln, Levi; Lincoln, Enoch and Levi (sons).
Linn, Lewis Fields (half brother of Henry Dodge).
Livermore, Samuel; Livermore, Arthur and Edgar St. Joe (sons).
Locke, Matthew; Locke Francis (nephew).
Lumpkin, Wilson; Lumpkin, John Henry (nephew).
Lynch, Thomas; Lynch, Thomas, Jr. (son).
Lyon, Matthew; Lyon, Chittenden (son).
McDowell, Joseph; McDowell, Joseph J. (son).
McLane, Lewis; McLane, Robert M. (son).
Marshall, Humphrey (1760-1841); Marshall, Thomas Alexander (son); Marshall, John; Marshall, Thomas Francis (nephew).
Merrick, William D.; Merrick, William M. (son).
Middleton, Henry; Middleton, Arthur (son); Middleton, Henry (grandson).
Miller, Isaac; Miller, William H. (son).
Morgan, Edwin B. and Christopher (brothers).
Morris, Gouverneur and Lewis (brothers); Morris, Thomas; Morris, Isaac N. and Jonathan D. (sons); Morris, Joseph; Morris, James R. (son).
Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus; Muhlenberg, Henry Augustus (son); Muhlenberg, Francis Samuel, Frederick Augustus, and John Peter Gabriel (brothers).
Nelson, Roger.
Ogle, Alexander; Ogle, Charles (son); Ogle, Andrew J. (grandson).
Ollin, Gideon; Ollin, Abraham B. (son).
Otis, Samuel Allyne; Otis, Harrison Gray (son).
Pendleton, Nathaniel Greene; Pendleton, George H. (son).
Phelps, Elisha; Phelps, John S. (son).
Pinkney, William (grandfather of William Pinkney White).
Plumer, William; Plumer, William (son).
Polk, James K. and William H. (brothers).
Porter, Peter Buel; Porter, Augustus S. (son).
Potter, Clarkson Knox (grandson of the Rev. Eliphalet Knox, and son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, President and Vice-President of Union College).
Potter, Elisha Reynolds; Potter, Elisha Reynolds, Jr. (son).
Preston, Francis; Preston, William Campbell (son).
Ramsey, David and Nathaniel (brothers).
Randolph, James F.; Randolph, Theodore F. (son).
Reed, John; Reed, John (son).
Robinson, Jonathan and Moses (brothers).
Rodney, Cæsar; Rodney, Cæsar A. (nephew).
Rutledge, John; Rutledge, John, Jr. (son).
Saulsbury, Eli and Willard (brothers).
Sawyer, Lemuel; Sawyer, Samuel T. (nephew).
Scott, John; Scott, John (son).
Sergeant, Jonathan Dickinson; Sergeant, John (son).
Sibley, Solomon; Sibley, Harry H. (son).
Smith, John Speed; Smith, Green Clay (son).
Southard, Henry; Southard Samuel L. (son).
Spaight, Richard Dobbs; Spaight, Richard Dobbs (son).
Sprague, William; Sprague, William (nephew).
Stanton, Richard H. and Frederick P. (brothers).
Stevenson, Andrew; Stevenson John W. (son).
Stockton, Richard; Stockton Richard (son); Stockton, John P. and Robert F. (grandsons).
Stone, Thomas and Michael Jennifer (brothers); Stone, Frederick (grandson of Thomas).
Sullivan, John and James (brothers); Sullivan, George (son of John).
Tallmadge, Benjamin; Tallmadge, Frederick Augustus (son).
Telfair, Edward; Telfair, Thomas (son).
Treadwell, Thomas (grandfather of Thomas Treadwell Davis).
Trumbull, Jonathan and Joseph (brothers); Joseph, Jr. (son of Jonathan).
Turner, James Daniel (son).
Van Rensellaer, Jeremiah and Stephen (brothers); Henry (son of Stephen).
Varnum, James M. and Joseph B. (brothers).
Verplank, Daniel C., Gulian C. (sons).
Wall, Garret D., James W. (son).
Ward, Artemas, Artemas (son).
Washburne, Cadwallader C., Elihu B., and Israel (brothers); Washburne, Rnel (uncle of above).
Washington, George C. (grand-nephew of George Washington).
Watterson, Harvey M.; Watterson, Henry (son).
Wentworth, John, Jr.; Wentworth, John (grandson).
White, John; White, John D. (nephew).
Williams, John, Lewis, and Robert (brothers); Williams, Joseph L. (son of John).
Wilson, Thomas; Wilson, Edgar C. (son); Wilson, Eugene M. (grandson); Wilson, Ephraim K.; Wilson, Ephraim K. (son).
Wolcott, Oliver and Edgar (brothers).
Wright, Joseph A. and George G. (brothers).

SANGUINARY DUELS.

It is surprising to note the number of members who have died in affairs of honor, as they used to be called.

The case of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, the head of the Federalist party, and perhaps the leading spirit in the formation of the Constitution, mortally wounded by Aaron Burr, at Hoboken, July 8, 1804, is, of course the most prominent, and will so readily occur to the minds of all, that no further mention need be made of it.

The first American statesman to perish by means of the duello, however, was Richard Dobbs Spaight, of North Carolina. He had served in the Continental army and the Continental Congress; had sat in the Convention which framed the Constitution; been Governor of North Carolina, and served in the Fifth and Sixth Congress. He was succeeded in Congress by John Stanly, who challenged him in a quarrel growing out of the contest. The parties met one Sunday afternoon, and, on the exchange of the fourth fire, Gov. Spaight received a wound from which he died in less than twenty-five hours. Sept. 6, 1802. Stanly was tried and sentenced to imprisonment, but was pardoned by Gov. Williams, of North Carolina, within less than a year. As indicative of the public sentiment at that time regarding such affairs, it may be stated that Stanly was subsequently elected for one term to Congress and for nine terms to the North Carolina House of Commons, dying in 1826 from a stroke of paralysis.

The next victim to the Code, succeeding Alexander Hamilton, was Thomas K. Harris, a Representative from Tennessee in the Thirteenth Congress, who died from wounds received in a rencontre with Col. Simpson, April 18, 1816.

Spencer Pettis is an addition to the list. The Directory briefly notes the facts of his life as follows: "Born in Virginia in 1802; received an academic education; was admitted to the bar and commenced practice at Fayette, Mo.; was elected a Representative from Missouri in the Twenty-first Congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1829, to March 3, 1831; was killed in a duel which he fought with Maj. Thomas Biddle, at St. Louis, Aug. 26, 1831." The quarrel which led to the rencontre was occasioned by Spencer's throwing, what was in Biddle's opinion, an unwarrantable slur upon the United States Bank, the President of which at that time was Nicholas Biddle, the challenger's brother. The duel took place on Bloody Island, and resulted in the death of both combatants, Biddle lingering for several weeks before death ensued.

Armistead T. Mason, United States Senator from Virginia from 1816-'17, challenged his brother-in-law, John M. McCarty, to a duel. They fought near Washington City, with muskets. Mason receiving a ball through his breast on the first fire, from which he died Feb. 6, 1819.

Joseph Pearson, Representative from North Carolina in the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Congresses, fought a duel while in Congress with John G. Jackson, after a political quarrel, was severely wounded, and died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 27, 1834.

Another notable affair was that between William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and Jonathan Cilley, of Maine. Graves was a Representative in the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses. Cilley in the Twenty-fifth. They fought near Washington with revolvers, at eighty yards distance, Feb. 28, 1838. At the third fire Cilley was killed. Graves was subsequently elected to the Twenty-sixth Congress, perhaps. In the language of politics, to give him a vindication at the hands of his constituents.

The last member of Congress whose death is recorded as resulting from a duel is George A. Waggaman. Waggaman was a practicing lawyer in New Orleans, largely interested in sugar planting, Secretary of State of Louisiana under three successive Governors, and was elected United States Senator in place of Edward Livingston, resigned, serving from Jan. 3, 1832, to March 3, 1835. The rencontre in which Waggaman lost his life occurred near New Orleans, March 23, 1843.

BLOODLESS RENCONTRES.

A number of duels, besides these, were fought, in which members of Congress participated, and, though severe injuries were inflicted, the termination was not fatal. Among these was that between Henry Clay and Humphrey Marshall, and Carr and John Randolph, of Virginia.

Samuel W. Inge, member from Alabama, in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Congresses, fought at Bladensburg with the Hon. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, neither receiving serious injury.

John S. Jackson, member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, fought several duels,—one with Thomas F. Marshall,—none resulting seriously.

George Poindexter, Representative from Mississippi in the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Congresses, Governor of Mississippi 1819-'21, United States Senator 1830-'35, fought a duel with Abijah Hunt, a merchant, a few years afterwards, and killed him.

Leonard Jarvis, member from Maine in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Congresses, challenged F. O. J. Smith, a Democratic colleague from the Portland District. The latter refused, however, to accept.

SUICIDE.

Suicide has been by no means infrequent among members of Congress. The self-murder of Haywood Yancy Riddle, who shot himself through the head at Lebanon, Tenn., a short time since, dying almost immediately from the effects of the wound, is still fresh in the mind of the public. Riddle was born at Van Buren Hardeman County, Tenn., June 20, 1834; graduated at Union University, Murphysboro, Tenn., in 1854; was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and Languages in the same college, but resigned after fifteen months to enter the Law School of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, in 1856, where he graduated in June, 1857; was admitted to the Bar at Ripley, Miss., in 1857, but moved to Smith County, Tenn., where he married and engaged in agricultural pursuits; entered the Confederate army as a private in 1861, and served throughout the War, the last year on the staffs of Brigadier-General Marcus J. Wright and W. W. Mackall; moved to Lebanon in 1865 to practice law, but was employed in the office of County Clerk for five years, and then received the appointment for six years in 1870, but resigned when elected a Representative from Tennessee in the Forty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, Dec. 14, 1875, filling the vacancy caused by the death of S. M. Fite, receiving 5,371 votes, against 1,396 for W. M. Woodcock, Republican, and 904 for A. E. Garrett, Democrat. A fatality unprecedented in the history of the Government had attended the Congressmen elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from this district. John W. Head was elected on the first Tuesday in November, 1874, and died in a few days afterwards. Samuel M. Fite was elected Dec. 31, 1874, and died Oct. 23, 1875. Neither lived to take his seat. Riddle was also elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,195 votes, against 3,545 votes for R. O. Cox, Democrat, and 1,437 for R. F. Patton, Republican. His final act was undoubtedly due to insanity.

Riddle's suicide is simply the last of a list which begins with the foundation of the Government. His is similar, in some respects, to that of James Blair, a Representative from South Carolina, in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Congresses. During the first session of the Twenty-third Congress Blair attended the Washington Theatre one night, and, becoming displeased with the actors, fired a loaded pistol at them, for which he was arrested and fined $5. Physicians testified that he was under the influence of brandy and opium, taken to alleviate pain from chronic rheumatism. Three weeks afterwards, April 1, 1834, he blew out his brains with a pistol at his boarding-house on Capitol Hill.

Similar, in many points of the case, was that of Felix G. McConnell, a Representative from Alabama, in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses, who committed suicide in a fit of delirium, in the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, by stabbing himself in the abdomen and then cutting his throat, Sept. 10, 1846.

Another Representative from South Carolina, besides Blair, who committed suicide, was James D. Ashemore, who, after serving several terms in the State Senate, and subsequently as Comptroller General, was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Greenville District, serving until Dec. 21, 1860. The State having seceded at the breaking out of the War, he entered the Confederate army, and committed suicide by blowing out his brains at Sardis, Miss., Dec. 6, 1861.

Elijah Hise, a Representative in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, committed suicide at Russellville, Ky., May 8, 1876. Hise was the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Kentucky in 1836, but was defeated; was Charge d'Affaires at Guatemala from March 31, 1848, to June 31, 1849; was Presidential Elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket in 1857, and served in Congress from Dec. 3, 1860, to March 3, 1869.

John White is to be added to the list. He was born in 1805; received an academic education; studied law; was admitted to the Bar, and practiced at Richmond, Ky.; was elected a Representative from Kentucky in the Twenty-fourth Congress, as a Whig, without opposition, and was successively re-elected to the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Business in Governments—Foreign Exchange Weaker.

Chicago Banking Dull---The Stock Market Weak.

The Produce Markets More Active---Hogs Steady—Provisions Lower.

Grain Weakened by Fine Weather---Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

There was a moderate amount of transactions in Governments. The 6s of 1881, as not liable to be called, were steady, and continue at 106½, but the 10-40s were depressed, and closed at 101, ⅛ lower than the day before. The 5s of 1881 were the same, at 104¾, but the 4½s declined ¼, to 104¾. There was no change in the 4s, at 99¾.

Chicago offerings of foreign exchange continue light, owing to the small shipments. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484, and French bills were 522½. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486¼ and 488. In New York the actual rates were 486¼ and 487¾@488. The posted rates for sterling were 486¼ and 488½. French bankers' bills were 517½ and 515.

Consols opened at 97 13-16 and closed at 97 15-16. The London quotation of silver was ⅛ better, at 49¾ pence per ounce. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in an article on the change of opinion in Europe in favor of the demonetization of silver, says:

> It is not necessary for us to explain the manner in which Great Britain, and in fact all of Europe, is suffering from this single cause [demonetization of silver]. England is the greatest sufferer, being the largest producer, trader, and creditor. She shares in the depreciations of every country where her industries penetrate, and, most of all, in those of her own Indian Empire. By this means markets are being closed to her, and, as a consequence, thousands upon thousands of her laborers are left of employ, while every much of her machinery, a short time since so active, is lying idle. We can see, therefore, how urgent and forcible the appeal has become which the Manchester spinner and the Liverpool merchant are to-day urging upon the attention of the Government. Progress in France is also very intimately connected with a speedy solution of this question. Some French speakers and writers are advocating a single standard, but the measures are mainly influenced by a supposed necessity which has overtaken the world in these latter days to disuse one of these metals, and by the hope of being able to get rid of their silver through the action of the United States. So long, however, as France has 600 million dollars of silver in circulation (the latest estimate of one of her economists) she must, if we do not extend to her the hope of a market, continue anxious to follow the lead of Great Britain in establishing with the United States an international ratio.

At the Chicago banks business was dull. The demand for accommodation was only moderate. Rates are not changed. Call loans range from 5 per cent—an extreme rate—to 7 per cent. The current time rate is 7@8 per cent, and some small transactions are made at 8@10 per cent. The currency movement is in favor of the city. There are large orders for New York exchange, the supply of which is not equal to the demand. Bank clearings are $2,600,000.

There was a sale of North Chicago City Railway bonds at 105½ and interest.

Stocks were weak, the coal shares especially so. Realizations were believed to be the cause of the drop in prices. The market is apparently being very skillfully worked by the cliques who wish to unload. They put prices up, and sell a part of their holdings, and then let the market down until the public can be worked up again into purchasing. There is at present little outside interest in the market.

Nearly all the active stocks declined. A few held their ground, like Northwest preferred at 91⅜, Illinois Central at 84, C., C., C. & I. at 42¾, St. Jo common at 15, Atlantic & Pacific at 37, Canada Southern at 62, and Kansas & Texas at 10¾. The last stock at one time reached 11.

Only two stocks were quoted at an advance. Rock Island gained ⅜, to 132½, and Union Pacific ¼, to 73¼.

The losses of the day were: Michigan Central 1¾, to 84¾; Lake Shore ⅝, to 71¾; Northwest common ⅜, to 61⅝; St. Paul common ¾, to 41¾; Alton ¾, to 77; Erie ½, to 25⅝; Wabash ¾, to 19½; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 12; St. Joe preferred 1¾, to 43¾; Delaware & Hudson 1¾, to 40¾; Lackawanna ⅜, to 48¾; Jersey Central ½, to 40¾; Western Union ½, to 106¾; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern preferred ½, to 31½; and Kansas Pacific 1½, to 20¾.

Northwestern gold bonds were 109¼, St. Paul Sinking Funds 103¾, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 73½, and Alton gold 7s 105.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, there was a well-distributed business, but the chief interest centered in the Erie new seconds consolidated. Round amounts of these securities were taken for investment, and the price advanced from 64 to 69, closing at the highest figure. The demand was based on the steady gain in the earnings of the road, and the belief on the part of capitalists that the bonds are selling far below the price warranted by their intrinsic worth. The New Jersey Central issues were in active request throughout the week, and recorded a n improvement of ¼ to 4¾ per cent. The Kansas Pacific interests were somewhat irregular. Towards the close an active demand sprang up for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bonds, consolidated assented rising 2¾ per cent, and seconds 2¾ per cent. The Chicago & Northwestern, St. Paul, and Central and Union Pacific mortgages were taken freely for investment at a higher range of prices. The Toledo & Wabash issues were exceptionally weak and lower.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 59, and the seconds 27¾.

Atchison & Topeka in Boston on Saturday advanced from 103 to 106¾, and two shares at 107, but later receded to 104¾ rights off, and closed at 104¾ bid, 105 asked. The Atchison & Topeka Company propose to extend, partially, and build three new branches, and, in order to raise means, the new roads will issue 7 per cent 30-year gold bonds, which the Atchison will guarantee, principal and interest. For $1,000 cash every holder of 70 shares Atchison is entitled to take one bond, and has a "bonus" of one share Atchison stock. Holders of April 15 will have this right up to April 18. The bonds are expected to sell at a small premium, so that the one share of stock is clear gain and something over. The scheme, however, was somewhat of a disappointment, as the holders of Atchison stock were looking for a bigger dividend.

It will be ninety days at least before the benefits of the Sutro Tunnel will be felt in the Comstock mines, and it is given out that there will be little or no activity in stocks till then.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks for the day:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Michigan Central	85¾	85¾	84¼	84½
Lake Shore	72	72¾	71¾	71¾
C. & N. Western	62	62¾	61¼	61½
Do preferred	91¾	92¼	91¼	91⅜
M. & St. Paul	42¾	42¾	41⅜	41⅝
Do preferred	83½	83⅝	82½	82½
C., C., C. & I.	42¾	....	....	132⅝
Illinois Central	84	....	....	84
Chicago & Alton	77¾	78	77	77
Union Pacific	73	73¼	73	73¼
Erie	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25⅝
Wabash Railway	19½	19¾	19¼	19½
Ohio & Miss	12⅜	....	....	12
C., C., C. & Ind.	42¾	....	....	42¾
Ill. & St. Jo	15	....	....	15
Do preferred	44¼	44¾	43¾	43¾
Del. & Hudson	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
D., Lack. & West.	49¾	50¾	48¾	48¾
N. J. Central	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
W. Union Tel	107¾	107¾	107¾	106¾
A. & P. Tel	37	....	....	37
Can. Southern	62	....	....	62
Kan. & Tex	10¾	11	10¾	10¾
St. L., K. C. & N.	8¾	....	....	8¾
Do preferred	32¾	....	....	32¾
Kansas Pacific	22	....	....	20½
St. Louis & San F.	7¾	....	....	7½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	106¼	106¾
U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.)	101	101¼
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. int.)	104¾	105
U. S. new 4½s (ex. int.)	104¾	105½
U. S. 4 per cent coupons (ex. int.)	99¾	100¾
U. S. currency 6s	121	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	486¼	488¼
Belgium	517½	515
France	517½	515
Switzerland	517½	515
Germany	95	95⅜
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¾
Sweden	....	27¾
Denmark	....	27¾

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	....	484
Francs	....	522½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s	*110	*111
Chicago Water loan 7s	*110¼	*111½
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105½	*106½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 6s	*102½	*103¼
Chicago West Park 7s	*103¼	*104¼
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	97½	98½
Cook County 7s	*110	*111
Cook County (short) 7s	*101	*102
City Railway (South Side)	170	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent certificates	*104¼	*105½
City Railway (North Side)	119	121
City Railway (North Side) 7 per cent bonds	*104½	*105¾
Chamber of Commerce	....	58½

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	96½
Mexican (full weight)		80
Sovereigns		4 80
Napoleons		3 80
Twenty marks		4 70
Austrian florins (paper)		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	38¼@	39
Kroners (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and South American doubloons		15 50
Spanish doubloons		15 60

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Governments were weak, except 4s.

Railroad bonds were generally weak.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was fairly active, but speculation was somewhat irregular, and, under the influence of heavy sales of coal shares, based on a belief that an amicable arrangement among the companies is impossible, the market became depressed. The general list advanced ⅛@1 in early dealings, but Michigan Central dropped from 85¾ to 84¼ during the afternoon, the coal stocks being freely pressed for sale, and some large blocks of Granger shares being also offered. The market became weak, and prices declined ⅛@1¼. Towards the close there was a fractional recovery in some cases. The earning of the Central Pacific Railroad Company increased $60,000 the first three months of this year.

Transactions were 150,000 shares; 8,000 Erie, 2,300 preferred, 14,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, 22,000 Northwestern common, 12,000 preferred, 19,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 15,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 7,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 St. Joe preferred, and 4,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 5@7 per cent, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange 60 days dull and weak, at 486¼; sight, 488.

Produce export for the week $6,960,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106¾	10-40s, reg	101¾
New 5s	104¾	10-40s, coupons	101¾
New 4½s	105¾	Currency 6s	121¾
New 4s	99¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	106¾	C., C. & I.	42
Quicksilver	12¾	N. J. Central	40¾
Quicksilver, pfd	34½	Rock Island	132
Pacific Mail	13¾	St. Paul	41½
Mariposa	10¾	St. Paul, pfd	82½
Mariposa, pfd	103	Wabash	19½
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	105¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	100	Terre Haute	3
American Express	48½	Terre Haute, pfd	10½
U. S. Express	47	Chicago & Alton	76½
N. Y. Central	115¾	C. & Alton, pfd	110
Erie	25¾	Ohio & Mississippi	11¾
Erie, pfd	46⅝	Del., L. & Western	48¾
Harlem	154	A. & P. Telegraph	36½
Michigan Central	84⅞	C., I. & Q.	114
Panama	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	15
Union Pacific	73¼	Do preferred	43½
Lake Shore	71¾	Canada Southern	62
Illinois Central	84	Central Pac. bonds	106¼
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	109⅜
Northwestern	61¾	U. P. Land Grants	109½
Northwestern, pfd	91⅜	U. P. Sinking-Fds	111

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	36	Virginia 6s, new	34
Tennessee 6s, new	31¾	Missouri 6s	104½
Virginia 6s, old	33¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	19½	H. & N	10
Ala	4¾	Julia Consolidated	3¾
Belcher	6	Justice	4¾
Best & Belcher	16¼	Mexican	31
Bullion	5¼	Ophir	22¾
Caledonia	2½	Overman	9¾
California	5¾	Raymond & Ely	4½
Chollar and Potosi	6¼	Savage	10¼
Consolidat'd Virginia	5¾	Sierra Nevada	45
Crown Point	5	Union Consolidated	56¼
Eureka Consolidat'd	18	Yellow Jacket	14¾
Exchequer	5	Hodie	8
Gould & Curry	7¾	Potosi	4¾
Grand Prize	3¾		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 8.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, 487½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 8.—Consols, 96 15-16; account, 86¼.

Railroad bonds—Reading, 13½; Erie, 26¼; preferred, 48.

United States bonds—6s, 104; new 5s, 107¼.

PARIS, April 8.—Rentes, 115f 27½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, April 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rockwell st, n e cor of West Harrison st, w f, 28x101 ft, dated Dec. 23, 1878 (Justus Loehr to Josephene Vass) ..... $ 500

North Carpenter st, 40 ft n of w Erie st, e f, 20x47 ft, dated April 2 (Samuel Eliot to Rasmus Emerson) .....

Newberry st, 216 ft s of Wright st, e f, 24x100 ft; also West Thirteenth place, 144 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Sept. 2, 1878 (William A. Cowan to Hattie E. McFee) 2,000

West Erie st, 200 ft w of Morgan st, s f, 25x128 ft, dated April 7 (Master in Chancery to F. Bergmann) 720

Cook st, 216 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x70 ft, dated April 2 (Mary W. Arms to Henry Monson) 600

Aberdeen st, 200 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 50x143¼ ft, with other property, dated March 25 (Charles P. Nicolson to Mary E. Nicolson) 6,000

Aberdeen st, 90 8-10 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50x143½ ft, with other property, dated Oct. 17, 1878 (Charles P. Nicolson to Malcolm Nicolson) 9,000

West Twentieth st, 168¾ ft w of Wood st, s f, 24x123 ft, dated April 7 (V. E. & G. Ross to Johnan Lahey) 325

Centre av, 120 ft s of Polk st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 28 (John Lahey to John J. Lahey) 2,000

Centre av, same as the above dated March 28 (John J. Lahey to Hannah Lahey) 2,000

Shurtleff av, 555¾ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated April 7 (J. E. Otis to Philo A. Otis) 300

Laurel st, 105 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 25x130 ft, dated April 7 (J. E. Otis to James Otis) 200

Clinton st, 200 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, undivided ½ 22x151 ft, dated May 15, 1878 (Thomas Ray to Ellen Fitzgerald) 750

West Congress st, 244 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 18x166½ ft, improved, dated Oct. 29, 1878 (John Rowland to E. M. Hughes) 4,000

West Congress st, same as the above, dated March 24 (E. M. Hughes to Jane Rowland) 4,250

Wabash av, s w corner of Jackson st, e f, 40x100 ft, dated March 29 (Master in Chancery to Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company) 27,000

Fulton st, n w corner of May st, s f, 50¼ x 100 ft, dated March 29 (Same to Same) 7,500

West Randolph st, 75 ft e of Green st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated March 29 (Same to Same) 6,000

Milwaukee av, 355½ ft s e of Division st, s w f, 25x144½ ft, dated April 5 (August Kornts to John Kuhl) 2,500

West Washington st, 23 ft w of Elizabeth st, n f, 22 3-10x114 ft, dated March 15 (Henry I. Sheldon to Samuel A. Sawyer) 5,500

West Washington st, s w corner of Elizabeth st, f, 23x114 ft, dated March 15 (Henry I. Sheldon to Samuel A. Sawyer) 6,579

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Jefferson st, 200 ft s of Fifty-second st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated April 5 (George E. Steele to George G. Ligare) 3,000

Jefferson st, same as the above, dated April 7 (George G. Ligare to Henry P. Merriman) 3,000

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for April delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*
Mess pork	$ 10.40	$ 10.30
Lard	6.40	6.37½
Shoulders, boxed	3.80	3.85
Short ribs, boxed	5.07½	5.05
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	88¾	88
Corn	31⅜	31⅜
Oats	21¼	21¼
Rye	45	44¼
Barley	70	68
Live hogs	3.60 @4.10	3.55 @4.05
Cattle	2.50 @5.25	2.50 @5.25

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	15,066	12,570	21,017	13,344
Wheat, bu	52,263	89,919	111,037	208,789
Corn, bu	162,263	279,844	218,117	218,799
Oats, bu	40,031	38,000	67,761	85,591
Rye, bu	3,120	11,655	4,847	53,163
Barley, bu	11,432	7,896	10,818	4,900
Grass seed, lbs	109,744	183,615	92,635	125,563
F. seed, lbs	.....	141,610	31,800	25,040
B. corn, lbs	50,000	12,000	15,000	2,405
C. meats, lbs	1,112,150	58,028	3,973,162	2,490,029
Beef, tcs	.....	.....	.....	61
Beef, brls	.....	.....	17	80
Pork, brls	.....	18	2,431	731
Lard, lbs	249,150	766	262,981	208,478
Tallow, lbs	29,200	29,902	57,970	44,987
Butter, lbs	148,199	95,579	120,247	55,830
D. hogs, No	60	29	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	15,221	17,850	5,167	4,318
Cattle, No	2,482	3,824	1,237	2,875
Sheep, No	582	408	329	204,458
Hides, lbs	108,673	178,960	192,680	300
Highwin's, brls	.....	2	.....	1
Wool, lbs	20,124	53,928	51,885	19,199
Potatoes, bu	3,183	1,201	4,157	5
Coal, tons	4,987	2,124	900	426
Hay, tons	70	68	.....	.....
Lumber, m ft	579	2,532	2,286	3,105
Shingles, m	540	2,280	280	320
Salt, brls	455	493	3,570	2,374
Poultry, lbs	770	.....	.....	.....
Poultry, coops	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,028	762	711	1,055
Cheese, pkgs	2,893	3,011	1,403	810
G. Apples, brls	870	60	478	12
Beans, bu	1,268	1,061	71	.....

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 11,107 bu wheat, 440 bu rye, 14,974 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 white winter wheat, 11 cars No. 2 red, 3 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars No. 2 spring, 56 cars No. 3 do, 23 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (114 wheat); 33 cars high-mixed corn, 10 cars and 6,000 bu new do, 19 cars and 12,500 bu new mixed, 74 cars No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected (156 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 12 cars No. 2 white, 35 cars No. 2 mixed, 6 cars rejected (54 oats); 3 cars No. 1 rye, 2 cars No. 2 do; 1 car feed barley. Total (329 cars). 165,000 bu. Inspected out: 91,241 bu wheat, 13,079 bu corn, 5,106 bu barley.

The first really fine day of the year in this city was marked by some irregularity in the produce markets. The temperature was mild, the skies clear, the sun bright, and the streets dry. Under ordinary circumstances one might have expected the markets to droop, as their tone is largely dependent upon the weather at this season. The early feeling was a firm one, however, the reason apparently being that a great many expected a drop in prices, and were prepared to buy on the decline. This steadied things till towards noon, and then weakness prevailed nearly all round. Wheat took the lead, which was followed by corn, and then by pork products. The later quotations were generally lower all round.

The summer-like weather suggested an early opening of the season of navigation, but the vessel-men are doing nothing. A wide gulf exists between the views of shippers and carriers, and it is not clear which side will first move to bridge the chasm. The asking rate is 6c on corn to Buffalo, and the bidding rate for do is about 4c. Rail freights to the seaboard are quoted on a basis of 20c to New York, 25c to Boston, 13c to Philadelphia, and 17c to Baltimore, on the 100 lbs of grain; but it is currently believed that the great bulk of the stuff going forward is being moved at about three-quarters of those rates. Ocean freights are very low.

A great many cars loaded with grain are now waiting here to be transferred to Eastern lines. The shipping movement is active to the full capacity of the railroads, and that fact may have something to do with fixing lake-freight rates a week or two hence.

An unfortunate shipper was yesterday exhibiting the charges account on a lot of 12,000 bu No. 3 wheat which he sent to New York to be shipped on board vessel without being inspected or mixed, in that city. The bill included 2¾c per bu for lighterage, ¼c per bu for weighing, ½c for elevating, 25c per car-load for sampling, and *two dollars* per car-load for *not* grading it. The freight bill on one car-load was $47.40 additional. As the bill referred to did not contain a charge of ⅛c per bu to the vessel, we presume that amount was collected elsewhere. Only a few days ago a paper was signed by a lot of men in New York protesting against a Buffalo charge of more than ⅛c to the vessel, because that is *all* that is charged on the seaboard. It is evident from the above that either the signers to that protest conveniently forgot a few items, or else do not know how much extortion is practiced under their very noses. A charge of 2c per bu for not grading grain certainly looks like a very unhealthy squeeze of the goose that has laid so many golden eggs on the docks of New York City.

Nothing especially new was developed in the market for staple and fancy dry goods. Business is progressing satisfactorily, and prices, especially for cotton textiles, continue very strong. Groceries were in good general request, and were again quoted steady and firm. Prices of dried fruits were not subjected to further changes. Both domestic and foreign varieties were liberally dealt in, and, with some important exceptions, prices were firmly supported. Fish remain nominally unchanged, though the general market has a slightly easier tone. There was a dull butter market. The depression at the East keeps shippers out, and the demand from the local trade is confined to supplying current wants, as an early decline is looked for. Cheese also was dull and heavy, in sympathy with the New York market. There was a quiet but firm market for leather. Sole especially is strong, the largely-increased exports having materially assisted to strengthen prices. For the quarter ending March 31 the shipments abroad aggregate 398,722 sides, an increase over the corresponding period last year of 83,621, and over 1877 of 169,799. Oils, paints, and colors continue in good request and prices remain as before.

Lumber was in fair shipping demand at recent prices. The lake receipts were small, and nearly all the cargoes went to the yard-docks, having been sold previously. The wool market was unchanged, the sales keeping up to the recent average, and the stock is being gradually closed out. The new clip will probably be larger and better than that of 1878, but several weeks later in coming on the market, and the indications are that prices will be somewhat lower. No changes of importance occurred in hides or broom-corn, the demand for both being as good as heretofore. Seeds were dull, though the sunshine brought out more buyers of timothy, which closed steadier. Hay was in better demand, and the higher grades closed firmer under scant offerings. Poultry was firm, and eggs ruled easy.

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 9,352 brls flour, 134,450 bu wheat, 275,387 bu corn, 5,000 bu rye, 350 brls pork, 770 other pkgs do, 10,845 boxes meats, 6,924 cases canned do, 3,005 tcs lard, 1,310 other pkgs do, 300 brls beef, 132 brls tongues, 828 pkgs butter and cheese, 442 brls tallow, 850 brls alcohol, 2,500 lbs leather, 4,715 brls oatmeal, and 1,500 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

Wheat—	*April 5,* 1879.	*March 29,* 1879.	*April 6,* 1878.
White winter	369	369	.....
No. 1 red winter	3,871	11,140	.....
No. 2 red	81,257	103,607	816
No. 1 amber	1,268	3,344	.....
No. 2 amber	18,269	22,211	.....
No. 3 winter	943	343	1,015
Rejected winter	660	660	.....
No. 1 spring	10,262	10,262	10,448
No. 2 spring	5,978,136	6,121,727	402,989
No. 3 spring	955,987	877,676	51,963
Rejected	136,869	130,839	5,672
No grade	1,442	1,442	.....
No. 1 hard spr'g	280	.....	64,248
No. 2 hard spr'g	294,282	312,905	183,540
Mixed	3,357	3,893	.....
Total	7,196,630	7,400,420	720,604
Corn—			
No. 1	10,204	11,172	15,384
No. 2	1,701,498	1,727,710	405,651
Rejected	98,587	99,213	127,232
No grade	.....	.....	300
High mixed	913,028	942,100	335,173
Yellow	4,551	4,551	10,581
New mixed	81,315	75,218	104,547
New high mixed	63,618	56,817	104,048
Total	2,873,701	2,916,841	1,258,015
Oats—			
No. 2	468,229	464,820	196,047
Rejected	17,808	18,298	690
No grade	720	720	.....
No. 2 white	17,416	17,416	34,466
Total	499,263	501,254	231,203
Rye—			
No. 1	640	646	11,591
No. 2	237,589	256,975	91,963
Rejected	10,937	11,482	1,562
Total	249,172	269,103	105,116
Barley—			
New No. 1	.....	.....	2,836
No. 2	88,072	92,500	7,123
New do	108,301	115,269	453,831
No. 3	2,442	2,442	.....
New No. 3	23,302	24,723	14,074
Extra No. 3	10,718	10,718	47,033
Do new	372,240	437,307	.....
Feed	2,907	2,907	11,607
Total	616,682	694,566	536,504

Total of all grades in store, 11,435,448 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 212,740 bu wheat, 43,140 bu corn, 1,491 bu oats, 19,931 bu rye, 77,884 bu barley. Total decrease, 355,736 bu.

The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 653 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 181,005 bu No. 2 do.

Also afloat in the harbor at this port: 24,586 bu No. 2 wheat, 139,737 bu No. 3 do (164,323 wheat); 238,488 bu high-mixed corn, 65,092 bu new do, 3,125 bu new mixed, 708,719 bu No. 2 corn, 12,711 bu rejected (1,028,135 corn); and 25,685 bu No. 2 oats. Total afloat, 1,218,143 bu.

Since Jan. 1 the receipts in Chicago include 1,013,349 brls flour, 6,274,375 bu wheat, 8,505,739 bu corn, 3,205,392 bu oats, 294,469 bu rye, and 911,146 bu barley.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

Location.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*
Chicago	7,360,953	3,901,836
Milwaukee	3,240,540	17,901
New York	2,630,000	809,000
Philadelphia	578,247	1,043,494
Philadelphia	469,757	300,025
Boston	74,144	318,520
Oswego	195,000	175,000
Buffalo	462,000	336,000
Duluth	629,304	797
Toledo	566,000	1,497,000
Toronto	357,492	2,229
Montreal	85,558	118,252
Kansas City	284,587	400,538
St. Louis	242,091	1,883,019
Indianapolis	12,100	80,000
Peoria	5,088	257,371
Duluth	350,000	90,000
Albany	800	70,000
Afloat in New York	200,000	50,000
Rail shipments for week	1,165,000	1,409,000
Totals	18,908,557	12,759,977
March 29, 1879	19,769,943	12,903,989
April 6, 1878	7,212,000	8,451,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	59,728	111,037
Milwaukee	29,100	3,000
New York	98,000	133,000
Detroit	21,000	14,000
Toledo	18,000	1,000
St. Louis	28,000	.....
Baltimore	127,200	62,000
Philadelphia	85,000	27,000
Total	436,028	351,537

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

April 8.—Receipts—Flour, 14,140 brls; wheat, 98,100 bu; corn, 150,872 bu; oats, 38,850 bu; corn-meal, 1,218 pkgs; rye, 3,700 bu; barley, 1,850 bu; malt, 3,400 bu; beef, 2,361 tcs; cut meats, 2,467 pkgs; lard, 7,701 tcs; whisky, 232 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 133,000 bu; corn, 130,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED

at the port of Chicago April 8: Wilson Bros., 1 case hosiery; Callaghan & McNellis, 3 cases dry goods; Fuller & Fuller, 1 case balsams; Wirt Dexter, 4 ½-cases wine; Chicago Stamping Company, 398 boxes tin plates; Best, Russell & Co., 5 cases cigars. Collections, $5,438.49.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active, and quite irregular; strong early, and closing weak. The local hog market was steady, and the orders from Liverpool noted little change. There was a very good shipping demand for lard and meats, which was believed to be on German account, stimulated by the prospect that import duties will be imposed on provisions shipped to Germany. It is probable that more was done in this direction than was made public. The movement called out a better demand for futures, but the offerings increased in proportion, and were quite large during the last hour, causing a decline to the inside prices of the session.

MESS PORK—Advanced 7½c per brl, but fell back 15c, and closed 7½c below the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 23,750 brls seller May at $10.37½@10.52½; 14,500 brls seller June at $10.50@10.62½; and 250 brls seller July at $10.67½. Total, 38,500 brls. The market closed easy at $10.32½ for cash or seller April, $10.37½ @10.40 for May, and $10.50@10.52½ for June. Old pork quoted at $8.40@8.50.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $9.37½@9.50, and extra prime at $8.37½@8.50.

LARD—Declined 5c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, though spot was in good demand. Sales were reported of 750 tcs spot at $6.42½, 8,250 tcs seller May at $6.42½@6.47½, and 7,000 tcs seller June at $6.47½@6.55. Total, 16,000 tcs. The market closed steady at $6.35@6.37½ for spot or seller April, $6.40@6.42½ for May, and $6.47½@ 6.50 for June. July was nominal at $6.55.

MEATS—Were moderately active. There was a fair movement in local futures, and a good demand for shipment, boxed meats being mainly firm in consequence. Sales were reported of 1,150,000 lbs short ribs at $4.92½@5.00 seller May, and $5.07½@5.10 seller June; 150 boxes short clears at $5.22½, and 3,250 boxes long and short clears part May evening at $5.12½@5.15. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.72½	$4.92½	$4.97½	$5.10
Boxed	3.85	5.05	5.12½	5.22½
April, boxed	3.85	5.05	5.12½	5.22½
May, boxed	3.92½	5.15	5.20½	5.30

Long clears quoted at $4.82½ loose and $4.97½ boxed; Cumberlands, $5.00@5.12½ boxed; long-cut hams, 7¾@8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 7@7¾c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6¾@6¾c for same averages; green shoulders, 3½c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4¾c for shoulders, 5¼@5½c for short ribs, 5¾@6c for short clears, 8¾@9¼c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4½@5c for good yellow, and 4½@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.75@10.00 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6¾@6¼c for city and 6⅛ @6¼c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and tame. There was some looking around by exporters, but the prices they offered seemed to be generally below the limits of holders, and little was done. The local trade was dull. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters on private terms; 950 brls spring extras at $3.62½@ 4.75; 100 brls superfines at $2.50; and 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,200 brls. The

mand, though strictly consumptive, calls for a large amount of goods. The opening of the spring season found the interior trade with stocks reduced to exceptionally small dimensions, and, as they have done a continuously good business since, their purchases are necessarily more liberal than for some seasons past. In comparison with 1878 an increase in the volume of jobbers' sales of 10@15 per cent is claimed. Regarding collections few complaints are heard.

According to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the month of March are $1,537,944 greater than for the corresponding month last year. For the three months of the year the total imports show an increase of $1,064,490 as compared with the same time last year, and the total of goods thrown on the market in the same time is but $70,457 less than the total importations. For the nine months of the fiscal year the total importations have been $64,254,648, and showing an excess of $1,810,655 as compared with the same time in 1878.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Business continues fair with cotton-goods commission-houses, and prints more active; cotton goods very firm at the late advance, and additional makes marked up by agents and jobbers; ginghams sluggish but steady; dress goods in moderate demand; overcoatings more sought for, but light-weight clothing woolens quiet in first hands; foreign goods doing fairly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, April 8—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 11d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 2d; white, 8s 10@9s 4d; club, 9s 3d@9s 8d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 163,000 centals, 151,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs quiet; small business. Winter wheat, 8s 11d@9s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s 6d; short ribs, 27s; long clear, 27s; short clear, 27s 6d. Beef—Prime mess, 74s; India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese—Choice, 42s. Shoulders, 22s. Tallow—Prime city, 35s 9d. Lard, 33s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 55s; Western, 50s. Hams, long cut, 20-lb average, 37s.

LONDON, April 8—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corn steady. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat, quiet and steady.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 10d; club, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. Lard, 33s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—COTTON—Quiet at 6 1-16@6 3-16d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Small business.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter red Western, 8s 11d@9s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 52s. Lard—American, 33s 9d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady.

LONDON, April 8.—RESIN—Common, 4s 9d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22s 3d.

ANTWERP, April 8.—PETROLEUM—23¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat less active; winter grades generally heavy and in instances a shade lower on free offerings, and comparatively moderate inquiry from all sources, clearing off for early delivery about steady; spring lightly dealt in; restricted offerings and firm views of sellers for early delivery impeding business; sable advices of dullness and rather easier range of values; 10,000 bu choice Chicago at $1.05; 11,000 bu at $1.04½; No. 2 Northwestern do, May option, at $1.04@1.04⅝. Corn less freely dealt in, and quoted an ruling easier in price; mixed Western ungraded at 46@45¾c, as to quality. Somewhat easier inquiry for rye for early delivery; quoted steady; No. 2 Western, boatloads, quoted at 50@50½c. Oats have been generally in very good request; prices favorable sellers in nearly all instances; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 20,000 bu at 32¼c.

PROVISIONS—Feature of business in hog products continued brisk. Inquiry for lard chiefly in response to wants of German shippers. General market opened higher, but left off weaker. Mess for early delivery less sought, closing at $10.25@10.80 for new, and $9.40@9.50 for old. For forward delivery less active, openier at an advance of 10c, but subsequently yielding slightly, and quoted at close for April $10.65@10.70 for new, and May at $10.70@10.80; June at $10.85@10.90; July at $10.90. Cut-meats in moderate request at unaltered quotations. Bacon active and quoted firm. Western steam lard actively sought for early delivery at advanced prices; for forward delivery freely dealt in at an improvement of 7½c, which, however, was subsequently lost, closing for April at $6.65; May, $6.65; and June, $6.70; July, $6.80.

TALLOW—In moderate demand; prime at 6 9-16c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought at previous prices; Cuba muscovado at 6 3-16@6 7-16c for fair to good refining; refined comparatively quiet at easier figures.

WHISKY—Very quiet; quoted at $1.05½.

FREIGHTS—Business fairly active, but rates vary little; for Liverpool, engagements included by steam 2,300 brls flour of through freight and late April shipment, reported at 2s per brl; 450 tons provisions at 20s@22s 6d, chiefly at 20s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 8.—COTTON—Market dull at 11⅛@11⅜c; futures quiet; April, 11.16c; May, 11.26c; June, 11.46c; July, 11.61c; August, 11.72c; September, 11.51c.

FLOUR—Market dull; strongly in buyers' favor; receipts, 14,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.30@3.65; common to good extra, $3.60@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; receipts 98,000 bu; rejected spring, 78c; No. 4 do, 88c; ungraded, 82¼c; No. 3 spring, 93@94c; No. 2 spring, $1.03½@1.05; ungraded winter red, $1.01½@1.10½; No. 3 do, $1.08¾@1.09½; No. 2 do, $1.14½@1.14¾; No. 1 do, $1.14¾; ungraded amber, $1.10@1.11; No. 2 amber, $1.11¾@1.12; ungraded white, $1.03@1.10; No. 2 do, $1.11; No. 1 do, $1.12@1.12¼. Rye steady; No. 2 Western, 58¾c. Barley steady; malt dull. Corn quiet; receipts, 150,000 bu; ungraded, 44@45½c; No. 3, 44½@44¾c; steamer, 44¼@44½c; No. 2, 45¾@45¼c. Oats firmer; receipts, 33,000 bu; No. 3 white, 33¾; No. 2 do, 34¾@35c; mixed Western, 31@32c; white do, 35@38½c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady, with fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; united, 81¼@82½c; refined, 9½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6¾@6¾c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet but firm at 34c.

EGGS—Market easier; Western, 13¾@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; mess, $9.40 for old; $10.85 for new. Beef steady; mess, $10.50; extra, $11.00. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, $5.20@5.25; short do, $5.40. Lard quiet; prime steam, $6.65@6.70.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.05½.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.25@5.00; high grades, $5.25@6.12½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; weak; white, 44½@45c; yellow, 43c. Oats quiet; 35c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; $2.15@2.20.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 80c.

HAY—Demand fair; market firm; ordinary, $12.00; prime, $14.00; choice, $15.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; old, $9.50; new, $11.25. Lard—Market dull; tierce, $6.25@7.25; keg, $7.00@7.25. Bulk meats—Market dull; shoulders, loose, 3¾@4c; packed, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 5¼c; clear, 5¼c. Bacon—Market dull; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 5¾c; hams, sugar cured, dull and lower; 8@9½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11½@15½c. Sugar dull and unsettled. Molasses—Demand fair; firm; fermenting, 20@22c; common, 22@23c; fair, 24@26c; centrifugal, 22@30c; prime to choice, 27@35c; cistern bottom, 28@45. Rice steady; 5½@7¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10¾c; low do, 10¾c; net receipts, 3,416 bales; gross, 4,203; exports to Great Britain, 5,015; to the Continent, 200; sales, 4,000; stock, 104,976.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; some sales lower; options fluctuated a good deal; No. 2 red fall, $1.03¾@1.04 cash; $1.04 April; $1.04⅛@1.05½, closing at $1.04¾@1.04⅝ May; $1.04⅜@1.04¾, closing at $1.04¾@1.04⅝ June; 99c July; No. 3 do, $1.00¼@1.01. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 23½c cash; 33¼@33c April; 33¾@33½c May; 26¼c July. Oats active but lower; No. 2, 25¼@25¾c cash; 26c bid April; 26½c bid May. Rye steady at 48½c. Barley dull and unchanged; no sales.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; jobbing, $10.55@10.60. Lard steady at $6.25@6.30, according to location. Bulk meats firmer; clear ribs, $4.90 bid; clear, $5.00 bid. Bacon higher; clear ribs, $5.40@5.45; clear, $5.50@5.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

COTTON—Strong and higher; middling, 10½c; sales, 365 bales; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,400; stock, 19,500.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—FLOUR—Steady and firmer; Minnesota extra family, $4.50@4.75; Ohio fancy, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@7.00. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; Western red, on track, $1.14; do. elevator, $1.13½. Rye steady; Western, 57@58¼c. Corn quiet; Western rejected, on track, 40@41½c; do steamer, do, 42½@43c. Oats in good demand; mixed, 30@31c; white do, 32@33c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm. Mess pork, $10.37½@10.25. Mess beef, $12.50. Lard, 6¾@7c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13@14c.

CHEESE—Heavy; 6@7c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; refined, 9½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.06.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 85,000 bu; corn, 119,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu; rye, 8,500 bu.

WOOL—Quiet; Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio double extra and above, 33@34c; extra, 33@34c; medium, 35½@37½c; coarse, 28@30c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 28@32c; medium, 35@37c; coarse, 28@30c; combing, washed, 35@40c; do unwashed, 25@28c; Canada combing, 35@36c; fine unwashed, 21@23c; coarse and medium, 21@28c; tub washed, 30@38c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.00@3.75; do extra, $4.00@4.65; do family, $4.75@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.13¾@1.13⅞; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, $1.12¾@1.12¾; May, $1.12⅞@1.13; June, $1.13@1.13½. Corn—Western steady and firm; Western mixed, spot and April, 43¾@43¾c; May, 43¾@44c; June, 44⅛@44¾c; steamer, 41@41¼c. Oats quiet; Pennsylvania, 32@33c; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed, 31@32c. Rye dull at 54@56c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and easier at 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,308 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu; corn, 264,900 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 62,500 bu; corn, 127,800 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—COTTON—Quiet at 10½c.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $4.65@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower to sell; good to prime, $1.03@1.05. Corn dull at 37@38c. Oats quiet at 29@32c. Rye—Market dull, and prices a shade lower at 56@56½c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork stronger at $10.75@11.00. Lard in good demand, and prices a shade higher; steam, $6.40. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders held at $3.75; short ribs, $4.85@4.90; sales $4.75 at country points; short clear, $5.10. Bacon—Demand fair and market firmat $4.25, $5.37½, and $5.62½.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.02.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 65c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 8.—COTTON—Firm, at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market easier; red and amber, $1.00@1.02. Corn quiet; white, 38c; mixed, 37c. Oats quiet, but steady; white, 32c; mixed, 29c. Rye quiet at 54c.

HAY—Steady at $8.50@10.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $10.75. Lard quiet: choice leaf tierce, $7.25; do keg, $8.25. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 3¾c; clear rib, 5@5¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 5¾c. Hams, sugar-cured, 8½@9¼c.

PROVISIONS—Feature of business in hog products continued brisk. Inquiry for lard chiefly in response to wants of German shippers. General market opened higher, but left off weaker. Mess for early delivery less sought, closing at $10.25@10.80 for new, and $9.40@9.50 for old. For forward delivery less active, openier at an advance of 10c, but subsequently yielding slightly, and quoted at close for April $10.65@10.70 for new, and May at $10.70@10.80; June at $10.85@10.90; July at $10.90. Cut-meats in moderate request at unaltered quotations. Bacon active and quoted firm. Western steam lard actively sought for early delivery at advanced prices; for forward delivery freely dealt in at an improvement of 7½c, which, however, was subsequently lost, closing for April at $6.65; May, $6.65; and June, $6.70; July, $6.80.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; opened ⅝c lower; closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 90¾c; April, 88c; May, 92¾c; June, 94c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 78½c; No. 4, 71¼@73½c; rejected, 63¼@64½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 34c. Oats easier; No. 2, 23¼c. Rye easier; No. 1, 46¾@47c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 74c. Oil, April, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; new, $10.30. Prime steam lard, $6.38.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 8.—FLOUR—Market more active; Western supers, $3.00@3.25; common extras, $3.75@4.25; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, $4.25@5.50.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 46@47½c. Oats steady; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33½c. Rye, 64@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,200 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; wheat, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; extra white Michigan, $1.06 asked; $1.05½ bid; amber Michigan, April, $1.05; May held at $1.06½; $1.06¾ bid; June, $1.07½; No. 2 red winter, May, $1.06¾; June, $1.07¼. Corn in fair demand; high mixed, spot, 36¼c; June, 37¼c; No. 2 spot, 36¼c; May, 36¾c; June, 37¼c; July, 38c; No. 2 white, 37½c; rejected, 35¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 28c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 8.—HOGS—Firm; $2.50@4.00; receipts, 1,700.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.04½. Corn quiet at 34½@35c. Oats steady at 27@28c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, $4.85; May, 5c. Lard, 6¾c. Hams, $7.00@8.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 8.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts 7,002 bu; shipments, 6,000 bu; active but lower; No. 2 April, 93¼c; May, 94¼c; No. 3 cash, 90c; April, 92½c. Corn—Receipts, 17,162 bu; shipments, 15,693 bu; steady; April, 28¾c; May, 28¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.05½; No. 1 white, $1.03½; April, $1.03¾; May, $1.04½; June, $1.05; milling No. 1, $1.01¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 21,407 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,495 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet; sales 6 cars new at 40c on track. Oats inactive. Rye neglected. Barley steady and in good demand; sales of Canada at 72@85c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn steady, at 47c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, April 8.—HIGHWINES—Steady, and nominally $1.02½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged. standard white, 110 test, 8c.

OIL CITY, Pa. April 8.—Market opened firm with 81¼c bid, advanced to 81½c, declined to 81¼c; closed at 81¾c bid; shipments, 37,000, averaging 29,000; transactions, 200,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, April 8.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Unchanged.

Great Trout in Maine.

Bangor (Me.) Whig.

Friday's Kennebec *Journal* had a glowing paragraph describing a trout which is styled the "Monarch of Moosehead," sent by Mr. Wilson of the Outlet House to parties in Augusta. It was caught with hook and line, measured three feet in length and weighed nineteen pounds. By Friday evening's express we received from W. H. Owens, of Milo, a magnificent trout, which overshadows the "Moosehead Monarch," and which we might justly call the Emperor of Schoodic Lake. This imperial fish was caught by Mr. T. Sargent, of Milo, in Schoodic Lake on Friday, and was the handsomest specimen we have ever seen. The dimensions of the "stalwart" fellow were as follows. Length, three feet one inch; depth, back of belly, eight and a half inches; thickness back of gills, five and a half inches; girth back of gills, twenty one and a half inches; weight, twenty one and a quarter pounds. The question at once arose whether to build an oven large enough to bake him in, or spoil his grand proportions by cutting him up. The latter course was reluctantly resorted to, and we were able to distribute some of the handsome steaks among appreciative friends, while retaining an epicurean feast. We have rarely seen so plump and fat a fish, and never tasted one of crisper texture or more delicious flavor.

MARINE NEWS.

A TEST CASE.

Last winter the tug Kate Moffat was purchased at Sarnia by S. A. Murphy. The sale was made under a decree from a Canadian Admiralty Court. This Court, it is understood, would not allow any American claims against the tug while she was in Canadian waters. Last week the Kate Moffat was bound to Detroit, and on Thursday was seized by Deputy-Marshal Cash P. Taylor, for claims amounting to several hundred dollars, and is still in his hands. It is stated that Mr. Murphy will bond his tug and contest the claim, and that the trial of the case will come off at an early day in May. The point in question is this: Whether the sale of a tug, or other craft, under a decree of a Canadian Admiralty Court invalidates debts incurred by American owners in American ports, previous to the sale. A test case will be made of this, and the decision, to come from Judge Brown, of the United States District Court sitting in this city, will be of value.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.—The schrs Lotus and E. Scoville were docked for repairs, this evening, at the dry-dock of Wolf & Davidson.

The schr Isabella Sands is expected here from Manistee with a cargo of lumber. A channel had to be cut through the ice in the little lake for her.

The following vessel-sales have been recorded at the Custom-House since last report:

Schr City of Green Bay—M. D. Johnson, of Chicago, to Thomas Whittel, of the Town of Summit, Waukesha Co., Wis., one-sixth, $500.

Schr Ebenezer—Henry Fink, United State Marshal, to John Loveland and Edward Austin of Milwaukee, $1,000.

Schr Free Democrat—Halvor Halvorson, of Manitowoc, to Jacob Muhlhauser, of Milwaukee, one-half, $140.

VESSEL-REPAIRS AT BUFFALO.

The *Courier* says: "Work at the dry-docks is quite brisk at the present time. At Mills & Co.'s dock several vessels are undergoing repairs preparatory to the opening of navigation. The prop Vanderbilt is having new arches and frames put in, and is likewise receiving a general overhauling. New frames, ceiling, hatchcombs, and fastenings are being put into the schr Fitzgerald. The tug Anna P. Dorr is receiving a new stem, forefoot, garboard, and wearing-piece. The old arches are being removed from the barge Orontes, the stem cut off, and three new hog-posts put in. The prop Idaho and the schr D. S. Austin will go on the docks soon for general repairs."

FROM MANITOWOC.

Capt. Jonas Richards arrived here yesterday afternoon from Manitowoc, and reports that two of his vessels, the schrs Mocking Bird and Alice, are on their way hither from Wolf River with cargoes of ties, and will probably reach port to-day. The stmr Chicago had steam up Monday evening preparatory to leaving. The schr Lake Forest was in dry-dock. Capt. Richards also reports that the scow Alaska, ashore at Two Creeks, twenty-one miles north of Manitowoc, was still hard on, and men were engaged in screwing her up, and would send for the tug Kitty Smoke to pull her off as soon as they were ready for her. A steam-pump was aboard of her.

THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 8.—The weather has been warm here all this week. The mercury was 46 above Sunday, 44 Monday, and 55 to-day. The ice is quite rotten in the bay, but very solid between McGulpin's Point and Waugashanes.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., April 8.—Cleared—Prop Montauk, Lockport, 4,150 bu wheat, 900 lbs merchandise; Lockport, Lockport, 5,968 bu wheat; J. H. Walker, Lemont, 4,500 ft lumber, 3,350 shingles.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The tug Black Ball, of the V. O. T. Company, came out yesterday.

The schr Beloit brought tan bark yesterday from Ahnapee.

The prop Anna Laurie went into Miller Bros. dry-dock yesterday for repairs.

The schr Truman Moss is being fitted out preparatory to an early trip to Muskegon.

The Commercial, Union, and Anchor Lines will probably enter the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association.

The schr Tempest goes hence to North Bay for cedar ties at card rates.

There was a good demand for east-shore vessels yesterday at card rates.

In the list of vessels of the Commercial Line, given yesterday, the new steam-barge Alcona and consort Wenona were inadvertently omitted. Their carrying capacity is 1,200 tons each.

The schr Charlotte Rand had the end of her jibboom and her mizzen rigging carried away night before last in a tilt with Polk street bridge. The latter was only shaken up a little.

Lumber freights were stimulated yesterday by the report that White Lake was open, and the schrs Registrator, R. M. Stanton, and Maggie Thompson left for that port to get cargoes for Chicago at card rates. The schr C. Michelson began fitting out preparatory to sailing for the same place.

ELSEWHERE.

There is very little ice around Sandusky and the Islands.

Dredges are now at work in Sandusky bay and harbor.

May 5 is the date fixed for the opening of the Welland Canal.

The Northern Transit prop City of Toledo has arrived at Port Huron from Cleveland.

The ice was thick and solid at Marquette at last advices.

The prop City of Winnipeg, nee Annie L. Craig, advertises to leave Collingwood for Duluth Monday next.

Coal freights from Erie to Chicago and Milwaukee have been fixed at 60c per ton, and from Buffalo 50c.

The stmr North Star has recently been purchased by Capt. Crysler for $1,300, and will ply between Petoskey and Little Traverse.

A line of steam-barges to run between Detroit and Buffalo is talked of, and that is about all it will result in.

The stmr Keweenaw leaves Cleveland on Thursday for Saginaw, and the prop Benton on Saturday.

An Au Sable paper puts it thus: "Au Sable light—Effulgent rays of crimson light again glimmer over the ice-freed waters of Huron at this point."

The lighthouse-tender Dahlia coaled at Detroit Monday, and will commence to place the buoys in position next week.

Capt. Robert Moore will sail the barge Northerner this season, and Capt. Shephard, her former master, will go as mate in the prop Jay Gould.

The schr Unadilla has had a new foremast put in at Port Huron, and is now a tern. The Emma A. Mayes has received a new mizzenmast at the same place.

The Detroit *Free Press*' marine man is very much like the little boy who was sorely troubled once upon a time,—he has nothing to say about the new classification since THE TRIBUNE squelched him.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says a paper has been in circulation among tugmen favoring the adoption of card rates, and that many have signed it, and that the rates, although not yet established, will be somewhat lower than the card of 1877.

A representative of Messrs. McCarthy, Smith & Co., of Cheboygan, is in Detroit looking after a steam barge to run in the lumber trade between Chicago and Cheboygan, and in the event of not finding one will figure on a new one.

It is understood at Detroit that the local Inspectors have condemned the old steam-barge Burlington, and Bay City or Saginaw men are negotiating for her purchase with the intention of using her engines for a new hull. She was one of the oldest, if not oldest steam-barge on the lakes.

The Peabody Tenements of London.

New York Times.

The enterprising and charitable gentlemen who are busying themselves over the tenement-house question in this city make frequent reference to the Peabody tenements of London, and hope to be able in course of time to furnish comfortable and commodious apartments for the laboring classes, precisely as that American philanthropist did to the poor abroad. During his visit to this country, Dean Stanley heard the following words ascribed to the illustrious American: "I prayed my heavenly Father day by day that I might be enabled before I died to show my gratitude for the blessings which He has bestowed upon me by doing some great good to my fellow-men." These words Dean Stanley has had graven on the Peabody cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, and the announcement of this fact reaches us simultaneously with the report for the year 1878 of the Trustees of the Peabody Donations Fund, of which Lord Derby is Chairman. It must be remembered that the sums given during his lifetime or bequeathed by Mr. Peabody were, first, in 1862, $750,000; next, in 1866, $500,000; thirdly, another $500,000 in 1868; and, finally, in 1873, $150,000, making in all the magnificent aggregate of £500,000, or about $2,500,000. To this must be added another $1,000,000 received for rents and invested moneys down to the 31st of December last. Out of this prodigious treasure, the gift of a single benefactor, there has been spent close upon $2,750,000, but in return the Trustees have acquired a goodly accumulation of remunerative property in land and houses. So far, there have been provided for the benefit of the artisans and the laboring poor of London more than 5,000 rooms, exclusive of baths and wash-houses. The fund is in a prosperous condition, the net profits of the year being nearly $110,000. The report concludes with the statement that the death-rate in the Peabody Buildings during the three years ending Dec. 1, 1878, was 20.76 per 1,000, being 1.80 in 1,000 below the average of the entire metropolis during the same period. The magnificence of Mr. Peabody's gift has always inspired admiration for his act and esteem for his memory, but there is nothing emotional or sentimental about it. Mr. Peabody was an extremely shrewd man of business, who, during a long course of years, was fain to subordinate his generous impulses to the exigencies of money-making. He acquired a vast fortune, principally by judicious speculations in Government bonds at a very critical moment in the history of this country, and at length found himself in a position where he was able to do much good with the ample means at his disposal. He desired to aid, not the lame, the halt, or the blind; not the sick or the destitute; not the widow and the orphan: but the industrious poor of London,—a noble purpose, which has been wisely carried out by Lord Derby and his fellow-Trustees.

CUBA.

An Iowa Lady in the Ever-Faithful Isle.

Mrs. E. W. Ingersoll, of Des Moines, Ia., is writing a series of interesting letters from Cuba to the Des Moines *Register*. The following extracts are from her second letter:

Without pretending to go into statistics or history, it may not be out of place to mention that the population of the Island, we are informed, is 1,500,000, composed of about one-half negroes, of whom nearly 250,000 are slaves, the balance free.

The other half is composed principally of Spaniards and Spanish descent. Those born on the Island are denominated Cubans or Creoles, who, while retaining the leading characteristics and mannerisms of their ancestors, take pride in this distinction of name. The Cubans are of darker skin than the Spaniards, and a striking feature is their small feet. There are about 200,000 Chinamen, who were originally brought here as coolies but whose term of service has expired, and who are now mixed in with the other population. There are some few Americans and other nationalities here. The foreign element, Chinese or negro, exercise no perceptible influence upon the manners and customs of this people. Everything is strikingly and exclusively Spanish, and unlike anything one meets in the United States. The uniform courtesy, good breeding, politeness, and kindness which one meets here makes us soon learn to respect and admire Spanish character.

We have been in almost all parts of the city; visited various places of amusement and interest. Sunday morning we went to the old cathedral, where are entombed the remains of Christopher Columbus when brought from St. Domingo. The iron box containing them is placed in a niche in the chancel, covered with a marble panel which is cemented in, and life-size figure to the knees carved in bas relief, and inscription in Spanish beneath in memoriam. A short distance from the landing at the bay, and a block or two from the Cathedral, facing a beautiful park, is a small marble structure, square built, but quite ornamented, not more than twenty feet square, inclosed within a high iron fence and marble gateway. At the entrance is a figure of Columbus, while a life-size statue in marble of Columbus. This building is placed here in commemoration, and on the spot where he first stood after landing, and offered here his first prayer and thanksgiving. A priest in the cathedral exhibited the magnificent robes worn, wrought in threads of pure gold and dotted among the figures with diamonds, sapphires, rubies, emeralds, and topaz. The under garment is of finest linen fabric, with three-fourths of a yard in depth of most exquisite point lace, and figures of Bible characters worked in by hand, as was the entire piece of lace. We visited a little church in one of the suburbs, built upon an eminence called "Mount of Jesus." From this elevation we had an extended view of the city. It strikingly resembles Des Moines as seen from the highest point on the south side of Coon River, only of much greater extent, being a city of over 200,000 inhabitants. We have visited the Bishop's palace and grounds, also the Governor-General's, two miles out, and the end of the avenue. Here we saw tropical scenery and vegetation; trees, shrubs, and plants in all their variety and luxuriance, from the royal palm, growing to a hundred feet in height, to the delicate mimosa, that shrinks from the jar of a footstep. Here were avenues and drives bordered with a collonade of royal palms, which gave it an appearance of grandeur, and, as we looked up among their waving foliage, they seemed almost to touch the sky. Here were walks hedged with shrub growing to a height of ten and fifteen feet, some of simply variegated foliage, others of flowering shrubs—those which we so tenderly nurse in our green-houses in pots. The brilliancy of the foliage plants, and gorgeous colors of the blossoms and glory-varnished appearance of the leaves exceed in luxuriance of growth and verdure anything we have ever before seen. Here were fountains throwing their spray over queer varieties of aquatic plants, and many familiar to us, only of such luxuriant growth, and gold fish hiding under the coral and shells and playing in the sunlight. Deer parks, parks, dog kennels, dove cotes, strange birds and fowls, were scattered through the grounds. Banana, sappodilla, mamee apple, alligator-pears, orange, lemon, and cocoanut trees, guava, pomegranate, fig, and pondana,—all blooming and bearing fruit, and the air laden with their fragrance. In the rear of the porter's lodge and stables were all varieties of vegetables growing that can be raised in this climate.

The opera and theatres are mainly suspended during the season of Lent, except at Tacoon Theatre they are playing a "passion play,"—the betrayal and crucifixion of the Savior. The troupe are from Spain. Valernio, who takes the character of Christ, is world-renowned as an artist. The entire troupe are prominent actors, in a city in Germany (I have forgotten its name) this play, after ten years' practice, is performed, and this was said in many respects to equal it by persons who have seen both. It ends with the Savior being laid in the tomb. At and after Easter they go on to His ascension. This is a strange thing to dramatize, but it is played so skilfully that you forget it is a play, and the reality and sufferings of our Savior appear to you as never before. It cannot be described on paper; you cannot give the life to it. It is a story so often read that we lose, I fear, much of its depth and realization.

We have made a trip of 100 miles in the interior to a city called Matanzas, of 40,000 population. It is built in the same style of architecture, with handsome parks of tropical trees and flowering shrubs. We went by rail. At every station when the cars were ready to start an old Chinaman acted as the "whistle-blower." He had a dinner-bell about ten inches across, with the clapper cross-shape, and he rang it loudly, standing on the platform of each car, and when the cars started he jumped on. The surface of the country is rolling, dotted here and there with groves of palm trees. They are the principal forest trees, giving a peculiar appearance to the landscape to one not familiar with tropical scenery. The soil is of a reddish color, about the shade of red lead; some portions of the country very stony. The farms and sugar estates have the appearance of being well worked and in good condition. The oxen used are fine-looking, also the cows we saw grazing, not large, but plump and handsome, and of a mouse-color. They resembled our Jersey cattle. The fencing is generally a species of cactus, of several varieties, and fearfully thorny. Wood is but little used for fencing on account of dampness of the climate. We see also a good deal of nice stone walls. Tile is used exclusively for roofing, similar to the tile used for sewerage in our country in half-circle form, in pieces about two feet long. They look like flower-pots shoved into each other. These are fastened in cement. Poorer houses and the negro quarters are sided with palm-tree bark, the roof thatched with the same and the dried palm-leaves. We passed several sugar-plantations containing several hundred acres, resembling an Iowa corn-field just before tasseling out, yet it resembles considerably a swamp of rushes. We saw orange-trees in bloom, and the fruit in all stages on the same tree, and all the variety of trees and fruits that grow here. At stations on the railroad there were often a little yard or garden filled with flowering shrubs, bananas, and orange-trees.

From Matanzas we took two volantes, and were driven three miles over stones and rocks, and among cactuses, up long hills to a cave of great notoriety on the island. A volante was a new kind of a vehicle to me until I saw the Spanish ladies in Havana driving in them. A volante is a sort of two-wheeled cart. The wheels are monstrous, six or seven feet in diameter, the poles or shafts thirty feet long, and the seat of the carriage, which seats two persons, and looks like our phaeton, is hung three feet in front of the wheels. The horse is hitched in the extreme front end, and an outrider, with his horse a little ahead, holds the bit with a short strap. It is considered a much easier way of riding over bad roads than with any other carriage. The top of the volante falls far over in front, to keep off the sun.

A guide, with torches, took us down the steps at the entrance of the cave and lighted us through its strange mazes. It was strangely weird. As we passed from one labyrinth to another in our descent, new sights met our gaze. First the yawning cavern, then the impenetrable darkness as you looked down beside you, then the heated atmosphere, and gradually came a view of the stalagmites, that were exquisite and grotesque, and of every conceivable formation. Some of the chambers were large and high, and the frosting and fretwork, glittering in snowy whiteness, seemed like a canopy of coral reef, with a diamond at every angle and point, and further on it assumed the form of a crystalline rock, over which fell a billowy, glittering cascade. Far in one of the hidden grottoes was a pool of clear water completely surrounded by these fretworks overhead, and down nearer the water, in little reefs of icicles, which were reflected in the water,

LO! THE POOR INDIAN.

A Visit to the Omahas on Their Reservation.

Their Manners and Customs---Courtship and Marriage.

Wonderful Progress in Education and Cultivation of the Soil.

Boiled Dog Their Favorite Article of Diet.

A Talk with the Indian Agent and School-Teachers.

The Removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Burt Co., Neb., April 3.—Leaving Omaha Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock on the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad, one intrusts himself to the care of the genial conductor, Herman, a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. A bitterer Democrat cannot be found, and it is his especial delight to collect an appreciative audience in his baggage-car and arraign the Republican party for its deeds both of commission and omission. We pass rapidly (!) through the towns of Florence, Fort Calhoun (the residence of ex-Congressman Crounse), and Blair, at which place a junction is made with the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, which crosses the Missouri River here and runs thence to Fremont. After Blair is Tekamah, which we reach about 11:30 a. m., the present terminus of the railroad, a place of about 700 population,—the county-seat of Burt County,—surrounded by fine farming country which is well settled; corn is largely raised and fed to stock, which finds its way to the Chicago market.

After my perilous journey of fifty miles, I concluded to lay over and rest one day; so I put up at the Astor House, a caravansary kept by a gentleman of the name of Astor, and, if he is not as rich as John Jacob, he deserves to be, for he certainly knows how to keep a hotel.

THE STAGE.

At noon of the next day I seated myself with another gentleman in the stage that carries the mail and passengers between Tekamah and Decatur, a distance of sixteen miles. Let me describe the stage. It was no lumbering Concord, with seats for nine inside and always room for one more on top, drawn by four or six horses, dashing at full run through highways and byways, to the peril of dogs and small boys, but a light spring-wagon, two-seated, canvas covered, resembling at a distance our own milk-wagons, drawn by two small horses that knew the whip, and, by reason of their familiarity with it, held it in contempt. In our progress we face1 a "norther" all the way, and only those who have faced a norther can appreciate its beauties. It was fresh in every sense; blew its breath square in our faces, and with no fitful puffs, but a steady, never-ceasing blow. Conversation was out of the question, as although the thermometer, in absence of the wind, would have marked about sixty degrees, yet so cold was it that it was impossible to be comfortable even with heavy winter overcoat, buttoned close to the chin, and a blanket and buffalo-robe drawn well up over the knees.

At half-past 4 we arrived at

DECATUR,

a town of about 500 population, situated in the northeast corner of Burt County, within one mile of the Missouri River, and just at the edge of the Indian Reservation. This is one of the oldest towns in the State,—one gentleman that I met, Mr. N. B. Fuller, a prosperous lumberman, having been a resident for over twenty-five years, and he is not the oldest inhabitant. To the west is the celebrated Logan Valley, said to be one of the best portions of the State, thickly settled with well-to-do farmers, who have as fine improvements as are to be found upon our Illinois farms.

At Decatur it is expected that a railroad will be built from the Iowa side, running west to some point on the Union Pacific Railroad, or on through to the Black Hills. It is said that here is to be found the best foundation for a bridge anywhere on the west bank of the Missouri, and a bill for that purpose was passed by the House of Representatives, but did not reach the Senate before adjournment. This would give this section a direct communication with Chicago via the C. & N. W. R. R. and the I. C. R. R.

As the mail did not leave before 9 a. m. I was obliged to remain over night, and stopped at the Decatur Hotel, the only tavern in the town. This is conducted by

A BLARSTED HINGLISHMAN

from the City of London, who has strayed out into this Western wild with his wife, children, swallow-tail coat, and cockney tongue. He is an out-and-outer,—likes Hingland better than this country, you know, and thinks London the only city in the world, you know. He is an aristocrat,—one of the F. F. L.'s,—has a brother who is a waiter in a restaurant, and a friend who has been everywhere as steward hon board a Hinglish merchantman; but, for all that, he is a clever mine host, and attentive as only those who have had his superior advantages understand how to be.

Here I met Henry Fontenelle, a half-breed, his father a Frenchman and his mother an Omaha Indian, who was for fifteen years interpreter for the tribe, was educated, I believe, at St. Louis, is a man of more than the average intelligence even among white men, and to whom I am much indebted for information contained in this letter. Fontenelle at one time was quite wealthy, but, although since unfortunate, still owns one of the best farms in the reservation, and upon it a fine frame house, well furnished. He has a wife (an Omaha) and five children—two sons grown. His farm is well cultivated, and no one has better stock, nor more of it, than he.

I am also indebted to Mr. James Ashley for much valuable information. He was for many years blacksmith for the tribe, but now is living at Decatur, doing a prosperons hardware business.

Starting at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, I was driven in an open buggy behind two Indian ponies, at a rattling gait, onward to the Agency, ten miles distant. In this way the mail is carried each day, and the compensation is fifteen dollars a month. In two hours we arrived at the Agency. Mrs. Ashley, whose husband is now the blacksmith, having succeeded his brother James, gave me a good dinner, after which I paid my respects to

MR. JACOB VORE, INDIAN AGENT.

He is a Quaker from Richmond, Ind.; has been here three years, an appointee of Gen. Grant. He succeeded T. T. Gillingham, who was also a Quaker, and was considered one of the best Agents the Omahas ever had. He resigned his position in order to take an active interest in the firm of Hadley Brothers & Co., formerly in the book business in Chicago. Mr. Vore receives a salary of $1,000 per annum and the use of a six-room frame house, which I am sorry to say is sadly in need of repairs. He is conscientious in the discharge of his duties, and no one accuses him in the slightest degree of making profit out of the Indians beyond his salary. In fact, under the present regime, it is almost impossible to do so, except in the most culpable manner, as no annuities are paid per capita to these Indians. The Government appropriates $30,000 per annum, which is expended in the building of houses for them, the purchase of wagons, agricultural implements, seed, material for the carpenter and the blacksmith shops, and for the pay of the employes, except the Agent, the physician, the matron, the interpreter, and the farmer, who are paid by the Government.

THE OFFICIALS

are as follows:

Jacob Vore, Indian Agent.
C. P. Morgan, Indian Interpreter.
James Vore, Farmer.
A. P. Taylor, Physician.
Robert H. Ashley, Blacksmith.
Joseph S. Loveland, Carpenter.
Allen C. Root, Miller.
Menzo C. Lee, Teacher.
W. Watson Burgess, Teacher.
Susette La Fleshe (Indian), Assistant Teacher.
Ida M. Vore, Matron.
Peter Baxter (Indian), Assistant Blacksmith.
Joel Rush (Indian), Assistant Blacksmith.
Frank La Fleshe (Indian), Assistant Carpenter.
Edward Miller (Indian), Assistant Farmer.
Richard Rush (Indian), Assistant Farmer.
And eight police, all Indians.

Daniel Webster is the name of one of the policemen, and a fine specimen of an Indian he is. The Agent is the Grand Autocrat; his word is law; he arbitrates between the Indians and settles all disputes; from him there is no appeal except in weighty matters that go to the Indian Commissioner or Secretary of the Interior. The Society of Friends having this tribe in their jurisdiction a committee send a name to the President, and he appoints, and the appointment is confirmed by the Senate.

The Winnebago Agency, which joins this on the north, is to be consolidated, and both agencies will probably be placed in charge of Howard White, also a Sucker, now Agent of the former.

THE CIVIL LAW

has no jurisdiction over the Indians. Nothing belonging to them inside of the reservation is liable for debt, but an attachment may issue against anything he owns outside. In case of crime, the perpetrator is arrested by the United States Marshal and turned over to the Federal Court. It is a penal offense to sell liquor to them, but as a tribe they are remarkably temperate. Some ten years ago one of the Omahas became intoxicated; the other members gave him an awful whipping, and there has been no case of drunkenness since.

There are nine Chiefs, all of equal rank,—the title is hereditary; but some of the younger generation became dissatisfied and proposed to elect a Chief for two years. In this they were unsuccessful. The Government has decided to recognize no distinction, but to treat all alike and act towards them as wards of the nation, and to make no more treaties with them.

These Indians object to being transferred to the War Department, preferring the present management and system.

They are increasing in numbers, owing much to the changes of life and diet. They hunt less than before, and eat more fruit and vegetables, and are better clad and housed more comfortably.

The settlers about here feel very friendly towards these Omahas, with the exception of a few who would like to get possession of their land, which is a fine body, well watered, having the Wood Creek and Blackbird Creek running through it, and also many living springs of fine water. The land is undulating, with high bluffs on the west and east. The valleys between are very fertile.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT

is to encourage them in taking care of themselves, and it issues no money or rations to them direct, and the result is that the Omahas are fast becoming self-supporting. They begin to realize that they can no longer depend upon game, but must look to the ground for subsistence, and in consequence we find about 2,500 acres under cultivation,—1,600 in wheat, and the balance in corn, potatoes, vegetables, etc., in in farms of from five to forty acres.

Each head of a family is entitled to select 160 acres of unoccupied land, but must build some kind of a house and live upon it, and then he has the benefit of anything that he may raise.

There are about 1,100 Omahas in all, and the reservation contains nearly 200,000 acres.

They raised in 1876, 4,800 bushels of wheat; in 1877, 12,400; and in 1878, nearly 20,000 bushels. Of corn, in 1876, 15,000 bushels, and 1878, 30,000 bushels. Of potatoes, 1877, 5,000 bushels; 1878, 6,000. Hay, 1877, 1,200 tons, and in 1878, 1,400, besides large quantities of all kinds of vegetables, much of which they sold. Of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

they have one thresher, twelve reapers and mowers, sixteen sulky rakes, 150 breaking plows, 225 double-shovel plows, 100 harrows, 200 wagons, 550 ponies, and 32 head of oxen. The implements are stored in a large building, and are issued to the Indians by the Agent in their turn. There is a blacksmith and carpenter shop in which is a forge, tools, etc., which are in charge of the white men with Indian assistants. One of the carpenters (a native) has become quite proficient, although at the trade only a few months. He was the boss hunter of the tribe, and hopes to become the boss carpenter.

The Indians pay nothing individually for work done, the expense being paid for wages and material out of the annuity from the Government.

There is also a saw and grist mill for their accommodation, and cottonwood and oak are found in considerable quantities on the reservation.

I visited one of the

TWO SCHOOLS

that is in charge of Mr. Burgess, with, as assistant, Miss Susette La Fleshe. The other is at the southeastern end of the reservation, and is managed by Mr. M. C. Lee, who has been six years at the Agency, and feels much encouraged with the progress made by the children, and thinks they learn as readily as white children, having the additional disadvantage of not knowing the English language. He has an attendance of forty. Miss Susette La Fleshe is a handsome woman of about 25: is about the color of a creole, of good hight and figure, black hair and eyes, small hands; of more than ordinarily prepossessing appearance. Her father was a Frenchman, her mother was the daughter of "Old Sarpy," a French trader (after whom Sarpy County is named) and an Otoe Indian, as nearly as I can find out. She was educated through the kindness of charitable friends at Elizabeth, N. J. She has three sisters whom she is educating.

School No. 1 has an average attendance of sixty,—from the age of 5 years to 18; there are enrolled forty-five boys and thirty-three girls. In reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and drawing they compare favorably with other children. Grammar, geography, and history are also taught. The children are quite regular in attendance and attentive to their lessons. When they first go to school they are clothed, and then if they remain away the police are sent to inquire the cause. No compulsion is exercised. They are not so ready in mental as in practical arithmetic. The discipline will compare favorably with that of other schools.

THE LARGER BOYS ARE SOMETIMES WHIPPED

by Mr. Burgess, the Principal; the younger ones are punished by being made to stand up in the corner. Miss La Fleshe says she sometimes makes the boys kiss each other, which they dislike. I asked if they disliked kissing the girls. She replied they were like the whites in that, and considered that no punishment. I witnessed a spelling match, and when one failed and went lower, the others were in lined to ridicule the unfortunate one. I saw also specimens of their writing, which was creditable to them.

They also gave me an exhibition of their vocal powers—singing P. P. Bliss' him, "Hold the Fort." I could see no materiul difference in the performance as between them and other children. I think it was as bad as I ever heard from the same number of white children, but certainly no worse.

There are no letters corresponding with our F, L, R, and O in the Omaha language, which makes it more difficult to teach them. The name of the tribe—Omaha—is pronounced by them as though it were spat out with the double r or U. Before 1870 they had no schools, and they have made as rapid progress since that time as could be expected. They are anxious to learn.

There is a Sunday-school (but no church services) with five teachers (part natives) and forty scholars, and as many more come every Sunday as lookers-on.

As to the honesty of the Indians, I hear good accounts. Mr. Lee and Mrs. Ashley both told me that they never had anything stolen, although they took no pains to prevent it, leaving their things exposed as freely as they would in a community of white people.

The best evidence of a material improvement in the Indian is his present

TREATMENT OF THE SQUAWS.

Six years ago they did nearly all of the drudgery,—carrying wood, cultivating with a hoe a little patch of ground, whilst the brave would sun himself, loll about and smoke. This is now all changed. The women attend to the household duties, and the men plow, and sow, and reap, cut and haul the wood in wagons, and do whatever is necessary to carry on the farm, although in the busy season the women will sometimes assist.

There has been little change, however, as far as courtship and marriage are concerned, although the officials are in hopes that in this also they will soon be able to bring about reform.

The courting is brief and to the point. When a buck sees a mezhin (young girl) of whom he is enamored, instead of sighing, writing her poetry, or singing under her window, he lies in wait for her, and when she appears he forcibly takes possession of her—sometimes carrying her off and keeping her away for several days, and when they come back they are married. There is no ceremony of marriage: their living together as man and wife is sufficient.

Polygamy is practiced to some extent, some having two and three wives, but the Agent is striving to break this up, and a plurality of wives is not common except among the older men. Some of the young men now go to the missionary to have a marriage ceremony performed. Mr. Vore informs me that they have some very severe cases of

MOTHER-IN-LAW.

That, like their more civilized neighbors, a mother will interfere, and, finding that her daughter might do better, takes her away and gives her to another brave,—one who perhaps has a little more land cultivated, or a better house, or more ponies, etc. Age is not so much regarded, for not only will a young girl marry an old man,—that is done everywhere for good and sufficient reasons,—but a young man will marry an old gal. Think of that, ye maidens fair—and forty!

The funerals are far ahead of an Irish wake. When a big Chief dies his favorite pony is strangled, the friends assemble, and, assisted by professional mourners, or rather howlers, set up a howl that would almost wake the dead. This howling, by those professors of the art who are paid for their services, is kept up for weeks and sometimes months. The body is buried upon the top of the highest hill, and over it is erected a wooden covering varying from the size of a kennel to that of an 8x10 room.

Their amusements consist largely of dances. They are also fond of card-playing, and will gamble.

They have what is called a pipe dance, at which the guests are so overcome with generosity and gratitude to their host for the fun afforded, I suppose, that they will present him with ponies and other evidences of their regard. The Agent is taking steps to break up this practice, and now returns the gifts, making them what the children call "Injun givers."

AN INFIRMARY

was built by Government appropriation some years ago, but no funds have ever been given to carry out the object for which it was built. There is also a block-house that used to be resorted to in times of danger from Sioux invasion. It is set apart as a jail, but Mr. Vore told me that during his residence here he had had occasion to use it but once, and then if he had known all the facts would not have used it at all.

Their clothing is generally for the men, shirts, breech-clouts, moccasins, and a blanket; the women wear a jacket, skirt, leggins, moccasins, and blanket, although quite a number of the Indians are wearing the clothing of the whites, and more would do so if able.

AN INDIAN'S DIET

consists of bread, meat, vegetables, and squaw-corn, roasted in the husk. They are very fond of onions, and of all meats, prefer a nice, tender, fatlyoung dog. A gentleman was telling me this evening of having stopped at an Indian lepee quite hungry, and was helped to what he supposed was lamb, until going down to the bottom of the pot the head of the dog was fished up, much to the discomfort of his stomach. It is said that the late Col. Gilmore, of Chicago, dined with Sarpy, and complaining that the meat was rather tough, was told that by mistake an old dog was cooked instead of a young one. The Colonel's inwards gave way at this. The joke was, however, that it was really a piece of mutton. Such is imagination.

The Indians are named after animals or birds, and I will submit a few in the original with translations: Sha-zing-ha (Prairie Chicken), Shunga-skah (White Horse), Mungah-azha (Other Skunk), Wa-subba-Tongu (Big Black Bear), Yanuga-Zhinga (Little Bull).

THE HISTORY OF THE OMAHAS AND PONCAS.

Originally they were one tribe, but owing to a trifling difficulty the Poncas were separated from the Omahas and placed upon a reservation in Dakota Territory. This, I am told, was over 100 years ago. The Omahas have removed to the mouth of the Elkhorn, near West Point, Neb. From thence to the mouth of the Logan; just north of their present reservation, and afterwards to Bellevue, twenty miles south of Omaha, and in 1855 were transferred to their present reservation. During this time the Poncas remained in Dakota. But about two years ago the Government concluded to put the Spotted Tail Sioux upon the Dakota Reservation, and removed the Poncas to the Indian Territory. Before doing this they sent some of the Poncas down under the pretext that they should look over the ground and see if they liked it; but when they got there they were refused transportation back. Finally the Poncas started back afoot, got as far as the Otoes, near Lincoln, and stopped there, footsore and weary, to rest, and then came back as far as the Omaha Reservation, and thence to the Ponca Agency, and reported that they did not like the country. Finally they were deceived into going back, in spite of their opposition to the change. Many sickened and died on the journey, and the climate was so different that soon as many as 150 in all died, and they lost nearly all of their ponies.

STANDING BEAR

and a few others were finally allowed to go to Washington to see the Great Father, as they called the President, and, whilst there, permission was granted them to select any unoccupied portion of the Indian Territory. But again they got sick; the country was hilly or rocky, and they could not content themselves in that latitude, so about thirty concluded to go north. They started about the 1st of January of this year, and, making a wide circuit, reached the Omaha Reservation the 3d of March. The Omahas received them cordially, and, as they had more land than they could cultivate, were glad to have them with them, especially as by intermarriage they were like the same Indians, the Chief himself being half Omaha. On the 23d of March, Lieut. Carpenter and five soldiers arrived at the Agency to take them back. No resistance was offered, with one exception.

WAH WE KA CUSHA

(Long After) was sick, and his wife was sick, and when the Lieutenant, and his soldier, and one or two of the Omahas came to him, and the interpreter told him what was wanted, he jumped to his feet and said he would rather be shot than taken back. A gun was placed to his head, but he never flinched. He was finally bound and taken to the Agency. Mr. Vore sent two of the Omahas to the other Poncas, and they came in without resistance, although they begged to be allowed to remain. They were taken in wagons to Omaha, where a council was held with Gen. Crook, and strong efforts are being made to induce the Secretary of the Interior to permit them to remain with the Omahas, rather than take them back to certain death.

This is a case that demands the sympathy of all. It will be a cruelty to send this handful of Indians back to the Territory to die. The Omahas have over 200,000 acres in their reservation, and under cultivation only 2,500, and can well spare enough for their old friends and neighbors, the Poncas.

I trust that your readers may find something of interest in this long letter, the material for which I have been to some pains to obtain.

E. T. SUMWALT.

P. S.—I inclose a

LETTER FROM C. P. MORGAN,

an Omaha, who is interpreter for the Indians. You can use it if you wish. At any rate, you can see how well the Indians can learn to write. This specimen a white man need not blush for:

OMAHA, Neb., April 2, 1879.—MY DEAR WIFE: I am working hard for the Omahas & Poncas bosth. I am trying my Best to have Poncas moved up from the Indian Territory I am in city Editor Omaha *Herald* office we send Telegraph to Washington to have Poncas this Poor Indians are crying because they going on down Indian Territory but Mr. Donnelly and Couple church ministers and a lawyer and city officers Omaha are helping this Indians because they are crying. I am going to stay till Wednesday evening General Crook told me to stay and see how it going to turn out. I was in 2 churches Last night talking about Poncas they made good speeches for Poor Poncas I had to say few words too alliogether there was 2,000 men I will be home thursday evening. Your husband

A P MORGAN

THE TEREDO.

How He Destroys Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property.

New York Sun.

Mr. Page exhibited numerous blocks of wood full of holes. He also showed specimens of the teredo, and gave a description of the tools with which he performed his labor. His boring apparatus, Mr. Page said, is of a triple character. First and foremost, seeing that it is a projection from the front of his steel-like head, is his auger, with which he makes an entrance into the piece of wood in which he proposes to dwell. Side by side with this is a gouge, and on the outer surface a file. The teredo can cut in any direction. He is supplied with a double siphon, with one arm of which he helps himself to animalcuæ when he is at work, and with the other ejects his sawdust through his body into the waters behind him. When he enters the wood he is almost infinitesimal in length, breadth, and thickness, but after he has lived for a short time among the fibrous shades that give him home and food, he has grown to the length of four inches, and is stout enough to warrant the supposition that he has feasted upon farinaceous food from birth. The teredo is particularly troublesome at the Battery, but much more so at Hoboken, where he has destroyed in six months the piling of a pier that cost thousands of dollars. Among the specimens of his headwork exhibited by Mr. Page was a block cut from a mahogany log in the harbor of Aspinwall. The entrance holes made by the little pest and his fellow-borers were hardly visible to the naked eye, but the perforations on the opposite side gave the block the appearance of a target that had been honey-combed by bullets. The teredo was so destructive to the piling of the Mobile & New Orleans Railroad that the company's profits were for a long time eaten up in repairing the damage done by the worm; and it was not until creosote oil was used in impregnating the wood that they were able to pay a dividend. This creosote oil, one of the many products of coal tar, is the only substance known that will check the teredo. Freshwater, however, will kill him, and every year seagoing vessels that have been raided upon by the worm are taken up the Hudson, to Ronkout and other points, where, in a few weeks, no trace of the borers remains except the holes he has made and the calcareous material with which he has lined the walls of his tabular dwelling. Two years ago, Mr. Page continued, a vessel laden with marble was wrecked off Fire Island. Some marine animal, skin, perhaps to the teredo, but supplied with more adamantine implements, attacked the marble and worked his way through it as though it was nothing harder than soft pine. A piece of the marble was shown. It was completely honey-combed.

"Keep a reliable friend always at hand," such Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has eminently proven itself to be. Thousands of testimonials. Try it. 25 cts.

THE COURTS.

Mrs. Gelderman Is Released from All Constraint.

Record of Judgments and New Suits---German Savings Bank.

The hearing of the habeas corpus case of

MRS. IDA GELDERMAN

was resumed yesterday morning before Judge McAllister. The reporter went on with the reading of the testimony taken at the Coroner's examination, which occupied nearly two hours.

At the close of the reading by the reporter, Dr. Henrotin was called for the prosecution, and testified that he attended Gelderman a short time before his death, and prescribed for him twice. He got the impression that the neighbors called him in, and that Mrs. Gelderman did not care much whether he came or not. He ceased going there because the patient refused to take his medicine.

Dr. Harroun, Mrs. Kramer, and Mrs. J. J. Carbury were put on the stand, and testified to the apparent intimacy between Mrs. Gelderman and Dr. Meyer, and Mr. Baker, attorney for the people, then rested.

Mrs. Gelderman took the stand in her own behalf and stated that she sent John Limmering after Dr. Henrotin because she wanted another physician. She told Dr. Meyer of the fact. She said she had always lived happily with her husband and did everything she could to save his life. She admitted that Dr. Meyer visited her after her husband's death, and that they became engaged last January. Also that she kissed him on one occasion when leaving. This was the occasion referred to by the detectives. She had known Mrs. Meyer about a year before her death, and had been acquainted with Dr. Meyer about two years, during which time he was their family physician.

A little spat then ensued between Mr. Baker and Mr. O'Brien. The latter had made some very broad charges that the State's-Attorney had been trying to induce Mrs. Gelderman to confess she was guilty and then become a witness against Dr. Meyer. On examination of the witness, however, she said no such propositions had been made to her, and the Judge took occasion to remark that O'Brien was only hurting his own case by making such charges.

The witness then went on to say that her husband would not take the medicine prescribed by Dr. Henrotin, and demanded that Dr. Meyer should be recalled. Dr. Meyer did not make any objection to having Dr. Henrotin called in, but said he would not hold any consultation with him, as they belonged to different schools of practice. When her husband got worse again, she called Fritz Gelderman and told him to go for the first physician he could find. She admitted she had made some transfers of property since her husband's death, but said they were all shown on the records of the Probate Court. The witness was closely veiled and dressed in black. She showed considerable emotion when testifying, and made a very favorable impression on the Judge.

Judge McAllister said that this was a very peculiar case, and a very interesting one to those who took pleasure in contemplating that sort of case. A prominent feature of it was that Gelderman and Mrs. Meyer died only ten or twelve days apart, and by similar deaths, the difference being only the difference between the two causes of the nervous disturbance. One of the prominent objects the prosecution had in view was to establish a motive, either of revenge, or to acquire property, or in this case it seemed to acquire Gelderman's wife. There would not be anything at all in the case were it not for the fact that Mrs. Gelderman and Dr. Meyer became affianced within three or four months after Mrs. Meyer's death. No stress was, in his opinion, to be laid on the evidence of the detectives, for detectives almost always heard or saw something extraordinary when they undertook to do so.

In order to convict in the present case it was necessary to satisfy a jury beyond a reasonable doubt that Gelderman and Mrs. Meyer, especially the former, came to their deaths by poison administered by Dr. Meyer, to which Mrs. Gelderman was an accessory. The post mortem examination left the mind in great uncertainty. There was something that excited suspicion; a feeling that everybody would acknowledge that there were suspicious circumstances. But nothing was to be drawn from the fact that Dr. Meyer attended Gelderman and his wife, because it was an anomalous characteristic that he called in those persons to co-operate with him who could expose him and detect him at once. So far as Mrs. Gelderman was concerned, she herself was the cause of Dr. Henrotin being called in. It was entirely consistent with the theory of her innocence that her husband did not want him, for Gelderman was a believer in Homeopathy, and she did not want him told of Henrotin's being called in because he would not like it.

Homeopathic physicians administered the most virulent poisons only in small doses, and it was not proved whether or not such poisons did not accumulate in the system. The only evidence against Mrs. Gelderman was the mere fact that she afterward became engaged to Dr. Meyer. The fact that the engagement was made so soon after Gelderman's death did not tend to show that the widow was in criminal co-operation with Meyer in causing that death. It was not possible that she should send for Dr. Henrotin if she was aiding Dr. Meyer in poisoning her husband. It was a case of circumstantial evidence, but there was by no means sufficient evidence to enable any jury to convict, and, if a jury did find her guilty on such vague testimony, any Judge would set the verdict aside and grant a new trial. The guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. It was therefore his duty to discharge Mrs. Gelderman on the ground that the evidence was not sufficient to hold her.

The decision seemed to be expected by all who had followed the course of the evidence. Mrs. Gelderman was not in court when the Judge announced that he would release her. She fainted after giving her testimony, being overcome by the strain of going through so many examinations, and was obliged to be taken out into another room, where the decision of the Judge was announced to her in private, and whence she was taken home.

GANDOLFO VS. ARADO.

A week ago Mrs. Annetina Gandolfo filed a bill against Louis Arado, charging that he, by specious protestations of friendship, had borrowed $13,480 of her, and had then given her as security a mortgage on No. 460 State street, that this property was only worth $10,000, and that he was in a doubtful financial condition. He had also entered up judgment by confession against her, and was trying to levy on her property and sell it. She asked for an accounting and injunction. Yesterday Arado filed his answear denying that he had been guilty of any fraudulent or even ungenerous dealing. He admitted borrowing $13,480 of her, but claimed that the security he gave her was worth far more than the incumbrance. He also denied that he begged the money, but claimed she pressed it on him, as she wanted it invested, and was afraid of savings banks. He also denied that he gave a mortgage on No. 460 State street, but claimed he sold it to her absolutely at her repeated request, for the sum of $17,000. Instead of being insolvent he alleges he is worth $40,000 or $50,000 and amply able to respond to any claim of hers on him.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

The following is the sixteenth monthly report of C. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank:

RECEIPTS.

Cash at last report	$12,030
Real estate	1,000
Bills receivable	328
Cash items	2
Rents	458
Total	$13,819

DISBURSEMENTS.

Transfer of bank property for deposits by order of Court	$1,330	
Court costs	24	
Receiver's expenses	200	
		$1,556
Balance on hand		$12,263

ITEMS.

Judge Farwell yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Alexander S. Eichner from Julie Eichner on the ground of desertion, to Balette Bailey from Henry Bailey for the same cause, and to Rhoda L. Kramer from Theodore L. Kramer for a like cause, the complainant to be allowed to resume her maiden name of Ashbey.

Hugh Cooper, indicted for violation of the Post-Office laws, pleaded guilty before Judge Blodgett yesterday but sentence was suspended.

The case of Eugene M. Hartman, charged with passing counterfeit money, was taken up by Judge Blodgett after the Gregg trial was closed, and occupied the remainder of the day. It was not concluded, but will be resumed this morning.

Friday will be the last day of service to the April term of the Circuit Court.

To-day is default day in the Superior Court.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Horatio G. and Annie T. Spofford, Carl Marlow, and J. F. Wilson, to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on the S. ½ of Lot 9 in Hundley's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 40, 14, and another against H. G. Spofford, Carl Marlow, and J. P. Wilson to foreclose a mortgage for $3,500 on Lots 23, 26, 27, and 28, Block 7, in Archer Addition to Chicago, excepting the S. 50 feet of said lots.

Cyrus Libby filed a bill against Phelps, Dodge, & Palmer, and another against George Aptel, to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in Congress gaiters.

Henry L. Young, et al., Trustees, filed a bill against William and Albertina Freutler, Christopher Hallagan, A. L. Hunt, W. F. Hunt, and Michael Brand to foreclose a mortgage for $5,000 on Lots 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Block 61, in Hopkins' Addition to Hyde Park.

BANKRUPTCY.

The Union National Bank withdrew its objections to A. C. Hesing's discharge from bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to the Register for final report.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Henry A. Davis.

The dividend-meeting in the case of Beens & Wadsworth was postponed to April 15.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

A. J. Lafquest commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against Theodore Schrickel, to recover $10,000 damages.

The Lamar Insurance Company began a suit for $2,000 against H. O. Goodrich, another for $1,500 against D. A. Phillippe, one for $500 against E. Gulich, one for $300 against Caspar Hofsommer, and one for $500 against C. R. Waters. These are all suits against stockholders of the Company to recover a 40 per cent assessment on their stock, with which to pay up the remaining 48 percent of the indebtedness of the Company.

Edward M. Endicott filed a bill against Annie E. Holmes, Joseph A. Holmes, John Mattocks, E. G. Mason, Isaac Palmer, Frank Holmes, and W. F. Endicott to foreclose a trust-deed for $11,000 on Lots 1 and 2 of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 7, 42, 11; also 10 acres in the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 12, 42, 10; also the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 42, 11.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of James J. Cartledge, deceased, letters of administration were issued to James J. Noble, and bond of $24,000 approved.

In the case of Daniel H. Cady, deceased, letters of administration were issued to C. Dyke Williams, and bond of $6,000 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of the criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—89, Hunt vs. City; 90, Baker vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Railroad Company; 92, Turner vs. Brainard; and 93, Kuyper vs. Kuyper. No. 87, Bemis vs. Stantont, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—670, 798, 801, 802, 803, 805, 806, 807, 809, 810, 811, 814, 815, 816, 818 to 824, 826, 827, 828, 833, 835 to 841, 843, 845, 846, 849 to 855, 858 to 861, 871 to 875, 877, 880 to 883, and 885, all inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—1,224, Matchett vs. Dyball; 1,272, Besmout vs. Wing; and Nos. 1 to 3 on new calendar. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—115, 122, to 140, inclusive, except 127, 128, 131, 135, 137. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 8, 142, Abrahams vs. Tyrell, and calendar Nos. 10 to 123, inclusive, except 110 and 120 of Judge Rozers' calendar. Nocase on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,474, Skarda vs. Skarda, and 1,499, Wilmott vs. Brown.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—1,350, Johnson vs. Ward.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 20, 24, 27, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MCALLISTER—John Menchander vs. Josef Cermak, $83.76.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The State Election.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The communication of Mr. G. DeMars in to-day's TRIBUNE in reply to mine of the 5th inst. would seem to show that he is sadly cut by my remarks in relation to the candidates on the Republican ticket in the recent election. My strictures are true, and they cast no personal reflection, and were not intended to cast a personal reflection on Peter Buschwab. Mr. DeMars is his fellow-employe in the County Clerk's office, and for that reason he comes to the rescue. The reason I did not lend my "animal magnetism" and advice to the Executive Committee was because they did not want it. The Chris Mamers and others who paraded their names in big letters on the posters knew all about running a campaign. They did run it, too,—with a vengeance. They fooled away the candidates' money in loudly-paraded meetings, but, as to active, real work, they did none, and they carefully ignored all the hard-working, honest Republicans, and allowed the loud-mouthed blowers and tricksters to take the lead. Mr. DeMars to the contrary notwithstanding. ****.

Convict Labor.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 8.—There is justice in the cry which daily comes up from the hearts of 20,000 honest mechanics of Chicago, "that they cannot compete with the convict labor of the Penitentiaries." They ought not to be compelled to compete with it. It is a shame and disgrace to the people of the State that they permit a few sharp speculators in prison-labor to put the product of that labor on the market to cut down the wages of honest men, whose only crime is that they do not violate the laws.

But bad as it is that the convicts in our State Prison are employed in this manner, it is far worse that Chicago should be the ready market for the products of the Penitentiaries of the surrounding States. We are to-day supporting, not only our own prison at Joliet, but are taking the goods and furnishing the money to run Indiana State Prison at Michigan City. There ought to be and there is a remedy for this state of things. Where are our wise legislators, who promise all sorts of reforms before election and do nothing afterwards? Why do not they set the machinery in motion to correct this great wrong?

The fact is, that legislation does not run in this direction. There is too much of it for the benefit of the rich, and too little for the benefit of the poor. The difficulty is, that the moment a man gets to Springfield he forgets who sent him there and forgets the honest purposes of his election. He does nothing to redress the wrongs or establish the rights of poverty and labor, but devotes his time and his talents to the protection of those who already have more than a fair share. There are innumerable bills in relation to "distress for rent," "foreclosing mortgages," "reducing exemptions," "forcible entry and detainer," and the like, but nothing for the poor and the oppressed; the man struggling and fighting for bread has no favors shown him by the State.

Now, this thing is all wrong,—shamefully, wickedly wrong,—and in another paper I propose to suggest a remedy for this scandalous prison business which will effectually put a stop to it.

GEORGE A. SHUFELDT.

Honest Elections.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WHEATON, Ill., April 7.—Can we have fair elections and no ballot-box stuffing? Your correspondent remembers in Illinois when the voting was with an open ticket, *viva voce*. It was the day of log cabins, literally, when the writer first discharged the duty of an American freeman at the polls. Taking the ballot in hand, with blushing cheek, he found himself in the presence of the venerable judges and clerks of the election. A voice at his elbow said, "I challenge that vote." Judge—"Are you of age?" "Yes, sir-e." "How long have you been in this State?" "One year." "He is a voter." The challenger said, "All right; let him vote." The ticket was handed to one of the judges. The clerks took my name, and the ticket was read off and tallied by the clerks, commencing, "For Congressman, John Wentworth," in the column ruled for that office. Then for State Senator, etc., down to Coroner and Constable.

Others kept tally also, and the result was known at the closing of the polls, and the canvassing was done during the voting.

The impression seemed to be that many were intimidated by voting in that way from exercising their free and independent choice between candidates, through fear or some sinister motive. The law was soon changed to vote by closed ballots. Then, to prevent fraudulent voting, came the Registry law, and the numbering of the ballots to accord with the number on the poll-list opposite each voter's name.

This numbering of the ballots placed the means of knowing how each citizen voted in the hands of the politicians as much almost as if he had voted *viva voce*.

It is humiliating to say they have not honor sufficient to deny themselves the sweet revenge of knowing who among their friends voted against them, and, by hook or crook, they will get possession of the ballots and ascertain how each man voted.

In our local affairs it is pleasant to vote by ballot, and would be much better to dispense with the numbering of the ballots.

In the matter of the election of President and members of Congress, we see no reason why any one should hesitate about voting openly for his man. Excitement usually runs high and men commit themselves for their party candidate long before election-day.

Let us have a good Registry law